ALEXANDER OLDHAM, EALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER. CHANT. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d. 1859 WALKER MEARES. DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

NO. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Marketsts., immediately opposite Snaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN. ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine, -he is prepared to put

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move tohis late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail d, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small ract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and cysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling thand convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine he premises. Terms made easy.

N. F. NIXON.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD;

Dec. 19, 1861.

"Snow White Zinc; White Gloss Zinc; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. Forsale whole W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist. sale and retail, by Feb. 16.

Educational.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

Monday, the 6th of October. The Principal feels justified in saying to the public, that the course of instruction which he is prepared to give students in this School is as thorough and complete as that of any other of similar grade in the State. All who patronize the School may depend upon this, that careful attention will be paid to the Students, and special effort made for their advancement in study, hoping that entire satisfaction shall be given to pa-

TERMS OF TUITION ARE, PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS. For the common branches, 8
Boarding can be obtained in good families convenient to

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal. CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE TWENTIETH SESSION of Clinton Female Insti-tute will commence on the lat of September. Thorough and efficient instruction will be provided in all the branches of an accomplished Female Education. In consequence of the advanced prices in provisions, the Board will be raised to eighty dollars per Eession, (21

For catalogues containing full particulars apply to the rincipal.

L. C. GRAVES. Principal.
Aug. 7th, 1862.

General Notices.

TO THE HEIRS AT LAW OF LEMUEL CHERRY, DECEASED. HAVE in my hands eighteen hundred dollars, received on account of sales of the real estate of said deceased, and which is now ready for distribution. I will not expect to pay interest after the publication of this notice.

JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E. Daplin, N. C., 1st Oct., 1862

NOTICE!

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE!

I WILL SELL in the town of Statesville, on the l4th day of October next, Tuesday, the 14th day of October next, These negroes are young and likely, some excellent house-

540 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the Town, on which is a good Grist-Mill, Cottongin and Press, Dwelling-house and all necessary out-build-

one; all new and good.

One House and Lot known as the Lentz property; the Brick Store in which deceased merchandised, also the Old store in rear of same; 2 vacant business Lets fronting Main street, and I vacant Lot in rear of the Old Store; on North street I vacant Lot known as the McLanghlin Lot. Also, ne House and Lot in which deceased lived, subject to Vidow's dower. Also, 6 Horses stock of Cattle, one 4horse Wagon, one 2-horse Carriage, one top Buggy and Harness, and Farming Utensils; Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c.— All the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

most of which is elegant and fashionable. Also, 50 shares

#3 TERMS, Accommodating.
All persons indebted to this Estate, are notified to come forward and pay up, and all persons having claims against the tstate, are notified to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in

R. F. SIMONTON, Adm'r of Thes. H. McRorie, deceased. MOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Onslow county, on the 2nd instant, a negro man by the name of GEORGE, who says he belongs to Capt. James erteet, of Caswell county. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, &c., or be will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. MURRILL, Sheriff.

Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A S AN ASSISTANT, a young man of good moval chains acter, capable of preparing boys for College. Address, stating terms, S. W. CLEMENT, Sept 19th, 1862.

\$200 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, in the month of September, 1860, a negro man named JOE. Joe is about 24 years of age, black color, thick set; well known in Dunlin county-was raised near Teachev's depot. by Mr. Murray. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighorhood of Teachev's. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.

T. G. SELLERS.

Aug. 28, 1862.

ON or about the 11th of September, somewhere on the road leading from Wilmington to Topsail Sound Postofice, a small DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAIT, about 2x21 inches, marked on the inside with the initiala "A. H. W."
The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the subscriber, at Camp Davis, or by leaving it at the JOURNAL office, so that he may get it. JAS. M. ROWE. Sept. 20th, 1862. 12&5-3t.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS .- The Central cars yesterday brought to this city nine officers and four hundred and twenty privates of the Yankee army, captured near Shepherdstown, Va., a few days since, when Burnside's division attempted to cross the Potomac at that point

Wilmington Journal

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCT'R 9, 1862 ₹ NO. 7. VOL. 19. }

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 2d, 1862.

The Sanitary Committee, for themselves and in -behalf of the numerous indigent and suffering individuals in our midst, are desirous of expressing, in the most public manner, a sense of their sincere and heartfelt gratitude to those of our community, remaining, and those who though absent from necessity or prudence, still sympathise, by substantial manifestations, with the helpless and needy, less to providential interposition. tial interposition.

The following contributions of provisions have been re-

ceived, or are in transit:—from Messrs. Rankin and Martin, 1 cask rice, 2 bush. salt; Levi A. Hart, Esq., 2 bbls flour; Col. Jno. McRae, 16 bushels meal; N. S. Carpenter, Esq., 4 bbls and 1 box potatoes, 2 hams, 1 box chickens, 1 bag meal; S. D. Wallace, Eeq., President and Col. S. L. Fremont, Superintendent in behalf of W. & W. R. R. Co., 1,000 lbs bacon. 20 bbls flour, 50 bushels meal. Add to which the following donations in money:—Mrs. Susan Marks, \$30; Col. S. L. Fremont, \$50; W. A. Wright, Esq., \$50; E. P. Hall, Esq., \$50; Dr. Jas. A. Milier, \$50.

P. W. FANNING, Sec'y.

From the 30th Reg't N. C. T. HALIFAX Co., Sept. 29th, 1862. MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE-

Gentlemen: I m at home, having been dangerousl younded in the head in the late battle at Sharpsburg, Md I regret that I cannot give you a statement of the casual-ties of my Reg ment, the 30th-N. C., I hope it will soon be furtished you from the Regiment. I can only state that all the officers from your section of the State ere safe. Capt. D. C. Allen, of Wilmington, was slightly wounded. Regiment acted finely, and did good service.

Very respectfully, Your obd't serv't, F. M. PARKER.

The Florida's Cruise from Nassau to Mobile. From the Savannah Republican, Sept. 27.

It was announced some days ago, that the war steam er Florida (formerly Oreto.) had run the gauntlet of the blockading fleet at Mobile, and passed under the guns of Fort Morgan. We have received, from a correspondent on board, a highly interesting and thrilling account of her adventure on the voyage, which, in justice to the brave men who encountered such perils, should be known to the public. There are few such acts of dauntless heroism on record, and they mark Capt. Maffit as the man for the times. Such gallant conduct should meet with a grateful and practical recognition on the part of his Government, and we hope it will not be slow in regarding what all must regard as purely a reward of merit. - ED. REP.

MOBILE, Sept. 24th, 1862.

The "Oreto" was seized, released, and again seized. and learning that through the efforts of the Lincoln agents it was determined again to take possession of ner and send her to England for a new trial, we slipped from the hauser of H. M. ship ----, and on the night of the 9th, with eleven deck hands and five firemen and coal heavers—all that money and cunning could obtain - drifted with the tide under the shadow of the land some eight miles, and thus the Yankee cruisers hovering around us were evaded. A schooner with our guns on board was awaiting us outside, and taking her in tow we dashed down the "Tongue of the Ocean," and were soon where no Yankee officer dared to follow us. Threading our way through innumerable rocks and shoals, with many narrow escapes, we anchored among them, and all hands—only fourteen in all—went to work with a hearty good will. In four days we got the guns, etc., on board. Imagine our misery when we discover ed that neither rammers, sponges, sights, beds, quoins, passing boxes or magezine equipments had come along with them, and that on the day following the yellow cian on board and the case was fatal. On the 16th two Many. more new cases. You can sympathise with us in our . sad plight. We had scarcely men enough on board to fit; Yankee cruisers all about; disease on board, and of which Major General Kirby Smith is to be the comno help at hand but the indomitable energy of our mander, and which is to be composed of the several di-Captain, who, in addition to his many duties, was nurs ing the sick. It was determined to run for Cardenas, hope of picking up a few seamen and getting medical bability of this report is the fact that the large number and steered close along the breekings, passing over the cinnati have now left that section, and at last accounts made Cardenas Light and the Yankee gunboats; at | ing a large number of troops in the S.ate of Kentucky, eleven hours. On the 20th the yellow fever had full had been entrusted to them, over to the rebels. possession of the ship, and an officer was sent to Havana to endeavor to get men. On the 21st our Captain was taken down, and soon thereafter given up as a hopeless case. He remained insensible for several days but a merciful Providence was with him, and he recov ered his consciousness to find his much loved son in a dying condition beside him. Poor Laurens!-he died at sundown, and just after him four seamen and the 3d Assistant Engineer.

In the meantime, the Yankee Consul, Gen. Shufeldt had got wind of our whereabout, and despatched five gunboats to cut us off and hem the Oreto in port. We obtained twenty-four laborers, and tripping our anchor ran the gauntlet, getting clear to sea without mishap .-A poor little Spanish passenger steamer, coming out two hours before us, was mistaken for the Oreto by the Yankees, and peppered for thirty-six miles. The ene-dies. my, supposing that we would run for Charleston, increased his force about Abaco, the Florida passages, and off Wilmington and Charleston, and Commander Guert Gansvoort, in the Adirondeck, in his zeal to head us off and capture us, was totally wrecked. * On the 4th at 3 P. M. we made Mobile Light and

got up a full head of steam and tried to arrange our and manufactures. guns for at least one shot, but could not. Every pre paration was then made to set fire to the ship in case of necessity, and combustibles were ready in ten different places, our brave little ship standing boldly in towards the enemy. Meanwhile the cruisers ran out to meet us, forming themselves in a triangle about us, withholding their fire, as we still kept aloft the red cross of old England, and they hesitated for a moment or two to make up their minds as to our nationality. We were now so near that the conversation could be distinctly heard on owing to the food that was surpished him. We speak board, and a midshipman at the mast head sung out, "She is not English; there are only a few men on ber deck." At this, the beggars blazed at us, knocking about fourteen hammocks out of the nettings, and then striving to head us off; but Captain Maffit ordered the men at the helm to stear right for the starboard bow of the nearest vessel, and, not liking the looks of things, our Yankee friend sheered off, bringing the two vessels in a line -- just what we wanted. At this time, we handed down the British ensign and ran up the Confederate flag, and then commenced upon us a shower of shot, shell and shrapnel that made everything crack again. It was a perfect hail storm, and we not able to return their fire, though, if we had been fully manned and equipped, we could have polished them off handsomely. Finding they held their own with us, our men were ordered to make sail, which they did with a rousing cheer, though the shell were bursting in the rigging, cutting it away and wounding the men.

A Parrot shell entered the cabin. An eleven incl shell struck us amidships, grazed the boilers, and deflecting forward, took off the head of one of our best men. and severely wounding three others. All our boats were pierced, sides, hammock rail, smoke stack, and masts filled with shrappel. After making sail, all the men were sent below, except the officers who were retained on deck. Thus we stood on for two hours and eighteen minutes. The walls of Fort Morgan-were thronged with officers and men, and our safety was greeted with cheers. All behaved nobly. Four days after our arrival, poor Stribling, (1st Lieutenant,) who was about to start to see his wife, was taken down with fever and died in thirty-six hours. He was a gallant gentleman and excellent Christian.

There is nothing lost by keeping a good look out.-It will be well for all concerned to suppose there are traitors among us, endeavoring to communicate with the enemy, as in the case reported by a correspondent to the Mobile Advertiser and Register:

Fight at Plymouth, North Carolina, The Newbern (N. C) "Progress" contains the following in regard to a fight in North Carolina:

A large body of rebels marched towards Plymouth North Carolina, on the 2d instant, intending to effer the town and lay it in ashes. A native Carolinian, knowing the intention of the rebels, came quickly to town and reported it to Captain W. H. Hammel, of Hawkins' Zouaves. No time was to be lost. To defend the town there was one company (F.) of Hawkins' Zonaves, one company of regularly enlisted loyal North Carolinians, with such other loyal fighting civilians as the town could furnish.

All hands were quickly at their posts. Half of the Zonaves were sick with the fever which prevails there at this season of the year, and all of the commissioned officers were sick, except Lient. Green, of the Zonaves, who was disabled by-a wound received in a former engagement up Roanoke river.

At the approach of such a force some men would have said "surrender," but this was not the Federal commander's motto. He took his men, went out on Tuesday, the 2d inst, and met the enemy three miles from the town.

The enemy consisted of infantry and cavalry, the former under Col. Garrett (who in fact was in command of the whole force,) and the latter in command of Captain Fagan. When the Union forces came upon the enemy they found them bivouncked in the woods, intending not to attack before the next day. A rebel intended giving the alarm of the approach of our forces by firing his piece, but it missed fire. Our boys took this as a signal of alarm, and they dashed upon them with great earnestness, fighting the whole force for an

In the short space of an hour they whipped a force of four times their number, captured Colonel Garrett, their commander, a lieutenant and forty prisoners, together with many of the cavalry horses. The rebels lost thirty killed with the ordinary proportion of wounded. When the enemy broke and fled, the loyal North Carolinians were fast and fierce in the pursuit of their rebel neighbors. The chase was given up only when the enemy was completely put to flight. Position of Affairs in the West-The Strength of

the Confederate Army. Gen. Grant has ordered 1,000 negroes to be impressed at Louisville, Ky., to work on the defence of that city. The Chicago Times says that city is filled with refugees from there. A letter dated Louisville. Sept.

22, says: All communications with Mumfordsville and vicinity s now cut off, as the enemy, under General Bragg, are occupying that place, and have extended their line of pickets in this direction as far as Shepherdsville. The news which reaches this place concerning the position and movements of our forces is necessarily very meagre and unsatisfactory, and the only thing left for the public to do is to wait anxiously for the denouement .-The following is, as nearly as can possible be ascertained. a correct list of the officers commanding the rebel army in front of the city, which is known as the Second Department of the Southwest, and of which Maj. Gen. Bragg is styled the Commander in-Chief:

First Corps d'Armee .- Major-General Wm. J. Hardee, Commanding. First Division, Brigadier General S. B. Buckner; Second Division, Brigadier-General Hilliard. Third Division, Brigadier-General Slaugh-

Second Corps d' Armee .- Major General L. Polk commanding. First Division, Major-General Cheat-ham; Second Division, Brigadier-General B. Anderfever appeared in all its horrors. There was no physi- derson; Third Division, Brigadier-General George

This is the rebel army as it now stands, and which is composed of about fifty thousand men; but, if reports handle the ship; the circles to the pivot guns did not be true, there is to be another and a third corps added, whe ming numbers, who immediately opened a terrific visions of the following named officers namely: Generals Heath, Leadbeater, Rains, Re, nolds, Churchill, in Cuba, as the most healthy and secluded port, in the Claiborne, and Maxey. What adds much to the proaid; and in the night the ship was gotten under way of rebel troops who had been gathered in front of Cinbanks with considerable risk. On the night of the 18th were moving in this direction. The enemy are gatherone o'clock on the morning of the 19th entered the har- many of whom have heretofore been acting as Union bor. Our crew, by this time, were reduced to three home guards. In some instances whole companies have men on deck and one fireman, who had been on duty for turned themselves, and the United States arms which

> We copy the following from the San Antonio Heraldomitting the description of the machine : BULLET MAKING MACHINE .- Mr. Littlepage, of

Austin, has, by the help of our steam engine, tested the capacity of his newly invented and patented bullet making machine. Quite a number of our citizens, with the officers of the ordnance department, witnessed the exhibition and were delighted with the machine .-There seems to be no limit to the number of bullets it is capable of turning out per minute, as one is made at every revolution of the dies. Sixty per minute were made with but a small pressure of steam, while with more force over 100 were produced. The bullets made by the machine are a very superior article of Minie bullets, being compressed, solid and of perfect shape. Any kind of bullet can be made changing the

The inventor is a Texan, and the machine was made in this State. We understand that Major Macklin, of the ordnance department, is pleased with it, and will probably accept it in accordance with a contract made some time since between the government and Mr. Littlepage. We are certain it will save the govthree smart looking blockaders watching the port. We ernment money, besides encouraging domestic genius

The Pork and Beef Business.

We consider ourselves in duty bound, as a good citizen of the Confederate States and a true friend to the soldier, to expose the system, which was practised last year in reference to this business We believe a great deal of the sickness that has been in the army this year was caused by the so-called bacon and beet that was knowingly on this subject, and will be able to prove everything we shall ray. We intend to give this subject a thorough overhauling, and it the same thing is repeated this year, the fault shall not be ours.

The President and Secretary of War ought to know, and it is the business of the public journals to state these facts, and to show what ou rages were committed in the purchase of so called beef cattle, and the manner in which hogs were slaughtered and pretended to be made bacon of. We call upon all good citizens who have sons and relatives in the army, or who expect to be there themselves, to give their testimony against these things, in order that similar outrages may not be committed again this fall. We speak particularly of what happened in Middle Tennessee; what happened in other places others can, and we hope will state.

A STORY ABOUT BUTLER .- A story is told concern ing Gen. Butler which is not calculated to prove his confidence in the safety of the secession element by which he is surroudded : Some time ago Gen. Butler, finding that it was almost impossible for him to devote to his wife the care to which she is entitled, resolved to part with her and send her homeward. The day of departure arrived, and he went with his wife and children on the boat on which they were to embark. Unfortu-nately the water was high and the boat of difficult access. The plank thrown over the water between the deck and the shore formed an acute angle, and Blondin himself would have found it difficult to maintain his equilibrium upon it. But Gen. Butler, confident that his centre of gravity was sufficiently ponderous to secure him against all accidents, ventured bravely upon

the steepy road.

Hardly had he walked two steps, however, than his feet glided along and down he went, measuring the plank with all his length, and producing at the same time a noise something similar to that of an old kettle. His servants ran to his assistance and he was soon up again. When it had been ascertained that the General

Letters were received on the evening of the 24th from the neighborhood of Nashville, at Chattanooga previous, which states that nine small regiments of infantry, with Stokes' regiment of cavalry, and one Pennslyvania company of cavalry, are all the force in Nashville. The force in the Glose Massociation of the Covernment of the United States by the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association. Nashville. The troops now there are said to be Gen. Payne's division. Their pickets do not extend beyond the envirions of the city. Occasionally they send out foraging parties sustained by heavy bodies of infantry,

which our forces generally manage to get hold of.

Andrew Johnson is still at Nashville, and is said to be drinking very hard. They are still fortifying the city, the fortifications being principally front-ing the Murfreesboro, Lebanon, Franklin, and Nolans-ville pikes. Theusands of negroes are carried from the liflerent counties in Middle Tennessee to Nashville, and many of them are sent to Kentucky. But taking our negroes, incensed Kentuckians, and it is said an order has been issued that no more negroes be allowed to accompany the army to Kentucky. The Federals are taking what they want, and eating out the city, and will soon be in a starving condition. It is thought that Johnson is awaiting the result of some decisive battle in Kentucky. If the Federals should be defeated be will abandon the city, otherwise he will endeavor to hold it.

A Knotty Question. The Baltimore "American" in a long editorial in re-

gard to Southern affairs, says : And now the question arises: How long will the prople of the United States—the people of both secions-stand their present sufferings in conflict with each other? Unless something is done soon to retrieve our cause is there not danger that the patience of all nay give way, and that out of want of success may come anarchy and "reconstruction" such as that foreshadowed so long ago in the Rebel debates at Montcomery, and now once more in this programme which turns up at Charleston? Out of such condition of things as is threatened here however remotely-did not the world see France emerge in the grasp of a Military Dictatorship? and, after what has occurred within the past eighteen months, should we be too greatly surprised at anything? Do we not know that there is in the loval States a faction which would exult at any new revolution which would restore them to power on something like the old basis? and is it not the duty of the Government to consider the possible danger of permitting longer delays, such as have already edounded to the advantages of traitors both within and without its lines? Having lost the Union party of the South, is not the Union party of the North also in danger? is the question which should come home with power to all.

From Senatobie, Miss .- Lutest Northern and West ern News. MOBILE, September 30 .- A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser and Register, for Senatobia, Miss.,

September 30, gives the following: The Memphis Bulletin, of the 29th instant, says :-There is nothing of importance from the North. All was quiet along the lines of the Potamac. Private dispatches received in Washington represent matters there as dull. A dispatch received at McClellan's Headquarters says Louisville is no longer threatened. Buell's advance had arrived there via Salt River. General Bragg's forces were concentrating at Bloomfield, Nelson county, Kentucky, thirty-nine miles Southwest of Frankfort."

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writing a relation to the fight at Shepherdstown, says Barnes' brigade crossed the Potomac at Sharpsburg Saturday. No sooner had they crossed than it was discovered they were hemmed in on three sides by overfire of musketry from every part of their lines. General wildest confusion ensued, and a most terrific slaughter occurred. The rebels pressed them closely, and shot our men down by hundreds as they attempted to cross the river. A great number were wounded, and not being able to contend with the rapid current, were almost instantly drowned."

Late Chicago papers received, say: " Latest advices from the Upper Potomac state that our troops had made no forward movement, though active operations will not long be delayed. Gen. Lee's headquarters are at Falling Waters, Berkeley county, Va, on the Potomac River. The rebels are concentrating at Winchester, which place is being fortified."

The Federal loss in the battle of Antietum is officially reported at nine thousand two hundred and twenty. while that of the enemy, it is said, exceeds ten thous

A special dispatch from Washington to the Chicago Times, says: "The sumor that a draft is about to be made, has its foundation in fact to the extent that the President has determined, in case the country does not at once rally under the policy enacted in his emancipation proclamation, that he will draft till our army

The Tax Bringing the War Home to Them. The war tax is maxing the people of the North feel they are at war and paying heavily for it. The Fals River (Mass.) News says September has ushered in a strange politico economic dispensation for the "Ameri can people." It says: . The excise law went into operation yesterday, Sept.

lst. It marks a novel era it our national history. -Hitherto the war which we have been waging for the Union has been with many only a brilliant sentiment, an ideal farcy, or more practically, a grand arena for the marshaling and display of a military power. Thou other thousands have been compelled to effer at the The truth in regard to him we believe to be that he which thus shows its willingness to do an act injurious shrine of devastating war the oblation of scalding tears sand heart aches, but the masses of the people have been and heart aches, but the masses of the people have been his strength, impaired by that memorable Western cambas injurious to us. exer pted from the burdens. They have bought, and sold, and toiled, and got gairs as usual. Henceforward the ideal must give place to the practical and the inevitable. Everybody will feel the cold touch of the iron fingers of war is the future. We have been indulging limite | earpings.

The manufacturer, the merchant, the financier, and salaried efficials, will be called upon to contribute of their profis for the public welfare-not indeed in proportion to their ability. This is impossible under any existing system of Government. . Power always resides with wealth, and wealth is selfish in its alms, and the power which it creates will be used now as it always was before in similar instances, in transferring the costs of the war to those classes of the people who have no meens of escaping the dilemma. Patriotism is a word extensively mouthed, but its reality is far oftener found amo. g the ranks of the poor than in the circles of stock jobbers and contractors. The law which went into efhet yesterday requires the taking out of licenses by numerous classes of tradesmen. It imposes takes upon manufactured articles, upon all brewed since the first of August last, it levies a specific toll on carriages, pleasure boats, slaughtered animals, and an ad valorem duty on interest on railroad bonds, dividends, official salaries, and receipts for advertisements; it levies a tax on incomes above \$600, and upon all legacies, &c., and it requires a stamp duty from medicine and perfumery manufacturers. The operation of the section requiring stamps on notes, checks, contracts, charter parties, and business papers generally, is suspended until the first of October. All this is new to us—it will divert money from its accustomed channels, create the necessity in usual, rife, but could be traced to no responsible source. some instances of rigid economy; bear hard, possibly, for some time, upon some mercantile and industrial in terests; but the people, who now accept it as a stern necessity, will get used to it, and after a time, when

Mr. Seward's Reply to the Palaley Parke

political equality of the members of the State, and whose policy is peace and good will towards all States and all men, it has been a disappointment to learn that our struggle is at best a matter of indifference to the Governments of Europe, while it is generally represented to us that the nations of that continent sympathize, not with us, but with the insurgents, and desire nothing not with us, but with the insurgents, and desire nothing less than our National ruin. If these representations are true, it is a new and melancholy illustration of the disposition of mankind to seek to do harm to each other, at the cost of common sacrifices and sufferings.

For your better appreciation of the character of this contest, and for your most generous wishes for the safe-ty, welfare, and happiness of our country, you will please to accept the thanks of the people of the American ed in Virginia; Longstreet and Hill, with their entire Continent. I speak in the name of the Continent, because I know that the cause of the United States is accepted by all the American nations as one involving altimately their safety and their destiny.

The North does not, however, stand alone in upholding the beneficent Government. The West is equally loyal and equally devoted to our institutions, and equally energetic in defending them. Nor is the South, as you seem to immagine, altogether insensible or unfaithful. Time, which always subdues passions otherwise uncontrollable, is gradually freeing that region from the terrors of the insurrection, and preparing the way for its return to its constitutional duties, and for the restora-

tion of national unity and peace. It is an occasion of sincere regret for the people of this country that nations, for whom we have cherished only sentiments of friendship and affection, are disturbed in their industrial occupations in consequence of this unhappy civil strife. We find in this circumstance s new and distinct motive to bring the war to a safe and speedy conclusion. Nations, in modern times are not absolutely independent of each other. On the contrary, they constitute a general society. If all Europe could not only think but speak as you do, there would soon be no civil war or insurrection here. In return,

ONE OF POPE'S OFFICERS ARRESTED FOR GRAND ter day when the others dispersed in the direction of in line. Yankeedom, or rather was brought back after getting some distance on his way. His name is William S. Atwood, and his rank that of Major in the 1st regiment of Michigan volunteers. His detention was caused by an order of Gen. Winder to that effect, a wood. It appears that while Atwood's regiment was were firing but one gun, and that on our right. prowling in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, he and a prowling in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, he and a number of his comrades proceeded to depredate on the premises, by virtue of their helonging to the family of as they seemed to have but one gun in position, if the fire of musketry from every part of their lines. General Barnes, who commanded the brigade, instantly ordered of Pope's proclamation. Atwood selected as his share der brush in line. They were then met by as terrific a of the plunder the celebrated picture of George Wash-fire from masked batteries and concealed musketry as years had been hanging in the venerable mansion undisturbed.

He caused it to be shipped to his Northern bome as a prize, and doubtless felt very few twinges of conscience while performing the act of spoliation and sa-crilege. We believe the complaint which caused his detention was entered by some member of Col. Wash- guns. ington's family. Maj. Atwood was offered the option of ransoming himself by producing the picture, but giving no satisfactory assurance that it would be done, he was brought back. We understand that the gov ernment will hold on to him till the picture is restored. When exchanged, therefore, he will be given as an cordance with the order issued in the morning. equivalent to Gen. Washington's portrait. The Yankees profess great veneration for Washington, but we never imagined it was so intense as to embrace the entire train and captured stores. Gen. Murray covered stealing of his likeness, especially from Mt. Vernon, a the retreat. place sacred in the eyes of the world.

Richmond Dispatch.

General Beauregard.

The discovery of Gen. Beauregard's whereabouts, keedoodledom, seems to have awakened their apprebensions. The New York Times, in an article on our

The appointment just announced in the Richmond papers of so conspicuous an officer as Gen. Beauregard and Georgia, indicates, we may remark, the presence in that department of no inconsiderable force, and may either prognosticate a serious attempt to eject us from our positions at Hilton Head and Beaufort, or show the foolish stories which have been current of Gen. cands ind ed have paid a heavy price in blood and life; Beauregard's withdrawal from the Southern service. paign in which Gen. Halleck did not capture him, nor destroy his army.

is the design for the seal of the Confederate States : In in an expensive luxury, and as the pay day has at last the foreground a soldier in the position of charge baycome around few will be able to escape the claims. onets; in the middle distance, a woman with a child by The demand will be presented in every conceivable form. her side, in front of a church, both with Lands uplifted None are too rich and none are too poor to escape the in the attitude of prayer. For a back ground, a homeburden. The humble laborer with no stocks, and with stead on a plain, with mountains in the distance, be- Messrs. Whiddon, sons of Wm. Whiddon, of this counonly half of a taxable income, will be compelled to corneath the meridian sun. The whole surrounded by a ty. Last year we assisted in placing the remains of one tribute from his poverty. The enhanced prices of all the control and tobacco plants. The margin inscribed ginia, who had volunteered in the first regiment. A few lie, will swallow up faster then ever before his bard and with the words, ' Seal of the Confederate States of A. merica,' and the motto, ' Our homes and our Constitu-

> proceed to Richmond, and insists that the road is now fully open for that purpose. They profess to believe that he can readily advance by Gordonsville, though if such an attempt is really designed, it would most probably be by the river. The New York Herald, in particular, often foreshadows the proceedings of the Federal Generals, and it may possibly be right in the present instance. The enemy are watched vigilantly by our Generals, who have never yet failed in fathoming their real purposes, and wherever they intend to strike will probably be ready to repel them. - Rich. Dispatch.

FROM THE NORTHEAST .- The telegraph office at Warrenton was re-opened on yesterday, the Yankee cavalry which circulated so gallantly around the Warrenton Junction, a few days ago, having disappeared. They did not get to Warrenton as was at first appreber Our troops having been withdrawn from Harper's Ferry, the enemy is reported to have entered it in force. The present position of our forces on the Potomac is Richmond Enquirer, 30th ull.

ONE WAY TO KEEP EGGS .- During a long voyage to South America, it was noticed how fresh the eggs continued to be. The steward was called for his secret. division attempted to cross the Potomac at that point and were so mercilessly cut up by Stonewall Jackson's men. We could not learn the names of the officers, though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with though they and the men were part of those who, with the of the steady the men were part of those who, with the mental back on, and capture of, our forces at Roanoake Island. The reason of the written by persons in this city, to then friends in the North. This circumstance established to the whole the steady of the submen. It still, the of the submen. It still, the of the submen it does not the great value that the General wears this kind of the whole force. We trust the report may be at least some of the writers of these letters with the simple fact of sending letters by of armor since his arrival in New Orleans, and that he caught the whole force. We frust the report may be at least some of the writers of these letters with the same of the difference at the sound of metal heard as the time of his fall. It will look upon the great the sound of metal heard as the time of his fall. It will look upon the great the sound o

We this morning conversed with Dr. Luke P. Black-irn, aid of Gen. Price, who was with him at Iuka. The following reply has been received to the address lately forwarded to the Government of the United States by the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1862.

To Alexander McAndrew, President, and Robert Cochran, Secretary of the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association:
Gentlemen—I have had the pleasure of receiving the liberal and courteous address of the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association, and have submitted it to the President of the United States and the heads of the Departments of this Government.
Engaged in maintaining against an unprovoked and causeless sedition a Government whose principle is the political equality of the members of the State, and whose policy is peace and good will towards all States wille and Iuka. The column was put in motion; on

again on Monday, in small force, but soon retreated.

Colonel Wirt Adams and Hieman's cavalry captured and burnt a train of cars five miles below Iuka.

There was no further demonstration until Friday morning, when Colonel Ord sent in a flag demanding the unconditional surrender of General Price's army, ed in Virginia; Longstreet and Hill, with their entire divisions, captured; that the war was now virtually divisions, captured; that the war was now virtually closed, and as he wished to prevent the useless shedding of blood, he demanded an unconditional surrender.—
That he (General Price) was completely surrounded by an overwhelming force, and could not escape.

General Price replied that whenever the independence of the Southern Confederacy was acknowledged, her rights respected, and the vandal hordes of the North were driven from her soil that then and then only

were driven from her soil, that then, and then only, would he and his army be willing and ready to lay down their arms.

General Frice, in obedience to orders from General Van Dorn, and being almost destitute of forage, unable to cross the Tennessee river, prevented from passing down towards Cerinth by the unfavorable condition of the country, the enemy having possession of the west-ern bank of Yellow Creek, determined to fall back to Baldwin, and there unite with Gen. Van Dorn.

The order to fall back was issued on Friday morning. o'clock, when no one dreamed of an attack. On Friday evening, at 2 o'clock, the enemy in line of battle approached our out post. Heavy skirmishing ensued. At 3 o'clock General Price ordered up the Fourth Brigade. When they reached their position they found the enemy in line of battle holding a good position on Europe would have our suffrages and influence for peace and harmony everywhere. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Price had now reached the field. The firing had almost ceased. Gen. Hebert and Col. Martin, com LARGENY .- One of Pope's officers was left behind yes- Brigade, with Whitfield's Legion, being all the force

General Price ordered up General Gregg's and Green's brigades, to form on the left, charge the enemy and press them down on General Murey's division, he being on the right. Before the arrival of their brigades, General Price ascertained that the enemy were charge of grand larceny having been entered against At- lying in the road, sheltered from our artillery. They

ne would move forward, the battle could soon be Col. Jno. A. Washington, a "rebel," and in pursuance The order was given. Our men emerged from the unington, painted by Stuart, and which for eighty odd was ever encountered. But the invincible 3d Louisiana, 3d Tennessee, and 37th Alabama, stood like statuary. When the order to charge was given, they rushed headlong through this sheet of fire and lead, drove the enemy from their position and gurs: Whitfield's legion pressing on the right, the enemy would resist and fall back until they were driven half a mile, losing nine

It was now dark, Gens. Green and Gregg arrived,

but too late to enter the fight. One hour of daylight and the entire Yankee division would have been captured. We held the field all night, brought in the wounded and evacuated the place in ac-Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, 482. That of the enemy, over 800. Gen. Price brought off his

Gen. Little fell whilst conversing with Gen. Price.

OLD ABR'S GIFT .- We have sometimes heard of dying men who had not a dime in the world leaving im mense estates by will to their friends. A like, conceit which has so long puzzled the military editors of Yan- seems to possess the Yankee President. He has issued a proclamation pretending to emancipate the slaves of rebels." He has just as much right to do this as the Emperor of Russia or the Queen of England has, and that is none at all. Even if the slave States were under the government of the United States, the Constito the command of the Department of South Carolina tution which he has sworn faithfully to administer gives him no power to do so wicked an act. But he has no right to do even a constitutional act in the Confederacy. It owes him no allegiance, and he knows will pay no respect to his proclamation. It is merely issued in that the rebels anticipate a vigorous effort at the reduc-tion of Charleston and Savannah. It sets at rest all all his acts, it is a mistake, calculated only to defeat his object; for the will strengthen the unity of the South and embitter its hostility to the whole vile Yankee nation,

> Heaven preserve us from any future connection, social, political or commercial, with so malignant a

brothers who had died in the defence of the country, duty of mentioning a similar case, except that there was some months between their deaths. We allude to months afterwards, two other brothers entered the service and both of these are now dead—Matthew, David THE "ON TO RICHMOND AGAIN."—The Northern press continues to urge that McClellan shall once more parents, brothers and sisters in this great affliction.

Sandersville Georgian THE DRAFT BEGUN IN CONNECTICUT.—The draft in Connecticut, which was postponed from the 3d to the 6th instant, began on Wednesday in many of the towns. Other towns made up their quotas. In consequence of misunderstanding and objections to the character of the enrollments, there were disorderly proceedings in some places. In Middletown, where the draft was made on Wednesday, the sum of \$1,000 was offered for a substitute, and not taken. Among the drafted men was a Selectman. In Middletown, Milford, Cheshire, Hamden, Bethany, Clinton, North Haven, and elsewhere, drafts were completed. Many wealthy citizens were among those who drew "prizes." On Wednesday and

We conversed freely with a great many of the reurned prisoners that were here last week, and without turned prisoners that were here last week, and without an exception, they are all anxious to be placed in front of the Yankee foe. They are perfectly "tigerish," and all they ask for is a chance to whip the Yankees.—
They are so ravenous for a fight that very few even express a wish for a short furlough to go home.—
They are anxious to be taken immediately to Nashville where they can get a chance at Buell's army.—
From the looks of the men we believe they would slay everything before them.—Vicksburg Whig.

Thursday 415 were drafted at Hartford.

THE TERMS OF OUR PAPER are published regularly every day, still persons at a distance do not seem to understand that the paper is not furnished for a less time than three months, except to soldiers in camp, or on duty otherwise. In order to accommodate those not in service, the Daily paper will hereafter be furnished for one doilar per month, and the Weekly at 50 cents per month humanity.

Our terms are-Daily Journal, per year. \$8 00 six months 4 50 three months..... " to soldiers in comp or on duty, per month,

plasters had better not be sent to us.

October 6tb, 1862.

The Fever.

We learn that 43 new cases are reported as having occurred on Saturday, and 63 yesterday (Sunday) being much the largest yet reported for any one day.

The number of interments in Oakdale Cemetery on number of interments on Sunday was nine, two being from the country. All however, had gone from town, carrying with them the disease contracted here.

It is evident then that the scope of the disease is increasing, although the mortality appears to be rather diminishing. Certainly the number of deaths in proportion to cases is much smaller. We must bear in mind, however, that the effect of the large accession of new cases yesterday cannot appear in the mortality reports for some days, as few die immediately.

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

having occurred vesterday and one physician to hear was a native of Kentueky. from. We learn that there were only 5 interments yesterday in Oakdale Cemetery, which would indicate a

We think we have noticed a fact to which we would invite the attention of the medical profession, as it might he worth while to verify it. It has struck us that cases up on "the hill," that is, the higher-part of town-say as high as Fourth street, are much more apt to recover than those in the lower part. The same thing we have been told by old citizens was noticed during the former visit of the epidemic in 1821 or '22. We think we have been told so by one of the lamented victims of the present pestilence, who passed safely through that, WM. C. BETTENCOURT, E q. Citizens who are taken, should. at the very first, if they can secure a place in an elevated situation, go or be carried there. Of course this is only practicable at the very outset of the discase.

P. S. Since writing the above, all the reports from the Physicians have been received. The number of new cases on vesterday reached 64, being the largest in that town have raised over eleven hundred dollars, number yet reported. It is proper to state that this the money being made up in five minutes, and have before made any report - Dr. Cutter.

Daily Journal, 7th inst.

The Fever. Physician to hear from. The number of cases will pro- this action on the part of our Jewish citizens now abbably not vary far from sixty. We hear of but four sent. Their prompt liberality is worthy of all praise. yesterday in Oakdale Cemetery, which is the

has fallen here for many days. It cleared the air some-

epidemic in our midst, the contrast between the beauty | There is, at present, plenty of flour. of the earth and the sky and the dullness and desolation brooding over every human avocation, would be stri-

For days and days the sun has risen in a sky as clear as ever overhung the shores of Italy ;-" Deeply, darkly, beautifully blue "-and has poured down his rays with a power and splendor that might well entitle our called a "sunny" one. And the evening wn mild and dewy, as calm and as peacewar, pestilence and famine were unknown. owers, neglected and run wild, as they too he gardens of diserted houses, are in the and no leaf falls yet. The trees are green tle sign of decay. To-day the sun came a cloud and bids fair to continue so. The beautiful, but it is a fatal beauty, or at least it seems so to us, who know that yesterday over sixty persons sickened, and that of these a number must Who know that now, out of our thinned population, some four hundred must be sick with a fearful episonable glories of summer .- Daily Journal, 6th.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS of Saturday say that there is a general impression there that our own forces and those of the enemy are on the eve of a determined collision on the line of the Upper Potomac.

The enemy has evidently crossed his main army over the Potomac, and pushed his advance as far as Martinsburg and Charlestown, occupying the latter place on last Tuesday, and driving in our cavalry pickets at the former place on Wednesday.

Gen. Lee was, at the date of the very latest information, reported to be rapidly advancing on Martinsburg with a large force, and there was every probability that a desperate battle was about to be fought.

We are glad to see that all accounts speak of the good condition of our army. The barefooted have been recently shod by large arrivals of shoes, and the Commissariat is now abundantly supplied. The stragglers bave all been gathered up, and the whole army is in buovant spirits and confidently anticipating another

It is the opinion of those best informed, that General McClellan cannot avoid a battle, and that defeat, in his present position, would prove very disastrous to his

Help One Anether.

There are a number of nurses here from abroad .-They are good nurses, no doubt. and are doing all they can, but they cannot do all, and too much ought not to be expected of them. Where one member of a family is taken, let the others wait on the sick one. Where it is deemed necessary that an experienced nurse should attend, let any well member or members of the family assist the nurse, giving all cheerful co-operation in their nower. Let an effort be made to relieve the nurse, by not be broken down at once. It is wholly impossible that a nurse should be sent to each of the cases as they arise, but there are sufficient number of skillful nurses disease, no number of professional nurses can meet all Oct. 4th, 1862, aged 36 years and 2 months. the cases. The well must help the sick in their differ-

We regret to hear that Col. WM. L. DEROSSET, commander of the 3d Regiment N. C. T., has died of his wounds, received at the battle of Sharpsburg. Col. instant. DEROSSET was a brave and accomplished officer. We fear the report is correct.

WELMINGTON AND WELDOW RATEROAD CO.)
OFFICE FIGHEER AND SUPERINTANDERS.
WILMINGTON, Oct. 6, 1862.

Messrs. Editors of the Journal:

It is due to the Postmaster General to state that the irregularity of the mails recently along the Sea Board line has been caused by the yellow fever in this city.

It was found absolutely necessary to discontinue the schedule that required trains to pass through Wilmington in the night—hence the delay of a few hours both ways.—

The arrival area was the strotaged to some crient. All we The employees must be protected to some extent. All we could do. It was a question of humanity. It may have saved many valuable lives—not only of employees but of

passengers.

The Postmaster General readily consented to the arrangement, when the facts were made known to him. We trust the country will not censure him for this act of feeling and

Respectfully, S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Supt.

We may add in this consection, that a new schedule, to leave Richmond at 2, A. M., with mail, and 2, P. M. for one month,...... 50 Richmond and Montgomery, and the only real obstacle in The cash must accompany all orders for the paper .- the way of this double daily schedule that would insure the Shipplasters of Corporations, Associations, or private almost certain regularity of the mails, is the newspopers persons, will receive no attention. Therefore such shin. published in Richmond. They cannot be got out so early as 2, A. M. We hope they will yet make an effort to publish them earlier, and consent to this arrangement, as it is vital importance to the regularity of the mails and to army transportation.

The first train leaving Richmond would carry mails and passengers. The second leaving 12 hours aftewards would be an accommodation train. These trains would pass through Wilmington at 8 p. m. and at 8 a. m. The trains Saturday was ten, one being from the country; the going North would pass through this place at 7 a. m . and road between Petersburg and Richmond and with the South Carolina Road, but that this last is not insuperable. The real difficulty as already stated, seems to be with the Richmond papers. We trust that some agreement will soon be with something like promptness and regularity.

THE killing of Major General Bull Nelson, by Brig. adier General Jefferson C. Davis, is officially confirmed. The cause was excessively insulting language by Nelson to Davis, accompanied by a blow. Nelson was noted for the brutality of his manners, and surprise is express-THE FEVER. - Fifty-seven new cases are reported as ed that some one had not killed him before. Nelson

> THE ENEMY has again occupied Jacksonville, Florida having landed a force of three thousand men, on the 2d instant, turning our battery at the mouth of the St. John's River, and compelling its evacuation. Our troops crossed to the other side of the river and retired to Baldwin, which is at the intersection of the Jacksonville Railroad, with the Railroad from Fernandina to Ceder Keys.

> The enemy's boats had attacked our battery on the first instant and been repulsed. On the 2d they landed

> at Hilton Head, probably towards Savannah and Mobile. The expedition to be under the command of Commodore Dupont.

A LETTER from Charlotte, received Monday, in, forms us that the Jewish cidzens of Wilmington, now includes cases reported by one Physician who has not bought forty barrels of flour and invested the balance in bacon, for the use of the sick and suffering poor of

We learn that Mr. Fanning. the Secretary of the Fifty-eight new cases are reported this morning, one Sanitary Committee, has been written to informing of Resolved. That a Committee be appointed to raise the

We would here suggest to friends in the country and that town, in their present troubles. smallest number since the disease has taken its present at other points, that the want here now is not so much acter, in the way of nourishment for the sick and their YESPERDAY AFTERNOON, about three c'clock, we had attendants, and where these cannot be conveniently sent, rover, J. D. Williams, A. Johnson, Jr., John C. Haigh, T. that the contributions be forwarded in money. Of course we feel deeply grateful for every effort to assist that he be requested to communicate with the wayor of Wilmington and ascertain in what way we can best serve To one who knew nothing of the prevalence of an us, but we think it right to point out the best means .--

> it is cool enough for comfort, although hot under the sun, the thermometer standing at 76 in the shade at

> This change, with the rain of yesterday, seems rather to have aggravated the disease, as the number of new cases reported yesterday exceeds that of any former day by at least fifty per cent. We fear that we shall be called upon to chronicle a heavy mortality within the next few days. God send that we may be mistaken.

Daily Journal, 6th inst

Our Army in Virginia. A letter to the editors, from the camp of our army

near Martinsburg, recently published in this paper, mer. that of Col. MILLER. For more than twenty years be tions one fact which ought to be carefully noted :- Uo had presided over cur County Court as its Chairman. to the date of that letter, there had been two sharp frosts, in the region in which our army is operating.-While we down here in Wilmington, on the seaboard, in latitude 34 deg., would hail frost with delight, as demic. It will be long before any of us who have seen | tending to put a stop to the fearful pestilence which is this October through in Wilmington, will take pleasure | raging amongst us, the advent of frost in the interior c he splendors of autumn weather, rivalling the more Northern Virginia, in latitude 39 deg., is a wholly different thing, equally significant, but in a contrary way. If to us here it would be the signal of returning health and vigor, to our army in Virginia it speaks of coming privation and suffering, unless the most extraordinary efforts are made to provide a supply of blankets, clothing, socks and shoes. We are pleased to learn that the Confederate government has been able partially to refit our tattered and half-naked army. But government cannot do all, nor half of what our brave soldiers require, and what is eminently their due, for they have a claim upon every man, woman and child in the Confedacy—a claim upon every piece of cloth, blanket, carpetshoe or sock, that can be got tegether for their comfort.

People at home ought to stint themselves—submit to

license for the county that would be substance of the proposals of which Mr.

Officer, and of Collector. In truth, there was no position in the gift of the people of the county that would be substance of the proposals of which Mr.

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The Peter looks are a short of the people of the county that would be short of the people of discomforts, if necessary, knowing that even then they not have been freely conferred upon him. Like all menwill be far better clothed and lodged than the army which contains the very flower of our population.

Of course it is useless for us to impress these facts and considerations on the poeple in Wilmington, for their hands are full and more than full at present, and their energies are paralyzed. But we would impress them upon the people of Wilmington who are refugees a victim to the Yellow Fever. First we had to mourn from their homes, some in the back country-some here the loss of Mr. Erambert, a most excellent druggist and some there. They can employ their time in getting and a very worthy gentleman. Next Mr. PRATT, also together articles for the soldiers, and can probably get an accomplished druggist and a good man. Both these materials which could not be obtained here. Strength, gentlemen left families. Now our young friend Mr. warmth, comfort—these are the main considerations. To Lewis is gone, while Mr. Willis, our most experienced the ladies, wherever a few refugees are gathered together druggist is confined by the fever, though we are harpy

gentlemen must and will co-operate. But we make our appeal to the people of the country at large, and especially in the country sections. When

BRIGADIER GENERAL WN. DUNCAN SMITH, in comto show what is to be done, and in some peculiar cases mand of the first military district of S. C., died in the to do it. But again we say, that in so wide-spread a city of Charleston, at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon,

General Smith was a native of Augusta, Ga., a graduate of West Point-had served with credit in Mexico, and was regarded as a brave and skillful officer.

GOLD was quoted in New York at 12216 on the 2d

The first Bishop (Church of England) of the died at Massau on the 4th ult., of yellow fever.

to hear of their safety, and as the pressure upon their time renders it difficult, if not impossible for them to write every day, we propose to state from day to day the precise position of things in reference to them.

have been attacked during the past week. Dr. Thomas one to spare. The Mayor having interposed his authorhad a slight attack week before last, but is now re- ity, an understanding was arrived at and the matter covered. Dr. Swann has been somewhat unwell also, as we learn, but is doing very well Dr. Love is out at his father's having been sick some seven days. How sing. We regret the occurrence, but would say nothing he is getting on we have not been able to learn. We to create bad feeling. Daily Journal, 8th. trust his case is progressing favourably.

P. S. We have just learned that Dr. Love is decided-

With these exceptions, all our physicians are per fectly well and doing all they can to alleviate the pub bear a noble part - Daily Journal, 6th.

The Fayetteville Observer totally misapprehends t well known to the Railroads that the plan proposed is of when it applies our remarks upon the question of non-intercourse especially to that town. Such was not any circumstances connected with the quarantine at get control of this stock, and sell it at least one thousand the object of our remarks, nor were they drawn out by Fayetteville, but by the relation of some incidents occurring at a point on the Wilmington and Weldon road, where perfectly well parties from here wishing to and at 7 p. m. We learn that the only d'fficulty is with the take their families into the interior some distance from the Railroad, could not find a spot to rest until they could get conveyances. They could not even get permission to build a fire in the Hotel yard. This exmade whereby we can again send off and receive our mails treme panic, however, seems to have subsided. In truth we know of a few instances of precipitale flight from here that would rival anything that could be said about to put in the army, for good and true men are there by the people of other places. The Observer says "We seem to have incurred the cdium without the advantages of non-intercourse." We are not aware of the existence of any of the edium to which the Observer refers. We have heard no complaint of the quarantine, save as generous and efficient sympathy of which the follow- may be made at Charleston or Savannah, or both.ing paragraph from the Observer tells the tale :-

PROVISIONS FOR WILMINGTON -- We call the attention of regard to a supply of provisions. &c., to be sent to the relief of the sick and distressed in Wilmington. In addition to this action we may add, that a handbill has been sent up the railroad informing the public in that section that a committee consisting of Thos. S. Lutterloh and A. W. Stee in force on Greenville Point and turning our battery compelled its evacuation, as stated.

An important naval movement is said to be on foot make the consisting of Thos. S. Latteriou and A. The constitution of Thos. S. Latteriou and A. The constitution of the purpose of purchasing live stock, fowls, &c., &c.

On Saturday morning last a subscription for this object was made by our citizens to the amount of about \$2,000.— As it was supposed that so much could not be readily be in-

wested here in tresh provisions. we learn that \$500 amount has been remitted to Wi'mington in cash. Separate subscriptions have been made by the employees at the Arsenal, and by refugees from Wilmington, but we

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 3. At a meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners, held at their office, this day, the following Resolutions were Resolved, That this Board deeply sympathizing with the citizens of our eister town of Wilmington, in their afflict-ed condition, will take all means in its power for their

means necessary to procure supplies for the sufferers in Wil-mington, and to purchase, collect and forward every thing likely to be recessary and acceptable to the inhabitants of

Resolved. That the citizens of this town and county be soflour and meat (bacon) as it is articles of a lighter char-flour and meat (bacon) as it is articles of a lighter char-flour and meat (bacon) as it is articles of a lighter char-whereupon, the following Committee was appointed,

Ordered, That the Mayor be added as Chairman, and

A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk. The Committee named above, desire to buy all suitable Market articles for the sick and distressed citizens of Wilmington, and are pleased to inform the farmers in the sur-rounding country that Mr. Alex. Johnson, Jr., North East corner of Market Square, has kindly consented to receive and pay for all such articles as may be brought to his Store; and it is hoped that those having articles likely to be needed for the above objects will tring them in to Mr. Johnson

Among the deaths yesterday was that of Col. James T. MILLER, Collector of the Port of Wilmington, and Booth, deceased, and has arrived and entered upon his Chairman of the County Court of New Hanover duties.

We have lost many good and useful men by the epidemic which is now desolating our town, but we question if the loss of any man will be more deeply felt than discharging the duties of his position in a manner that justly entitled him to be regarded as a model magistrate. The County of New Hanover will long have cause to feel the loss she has sustained. And those in difficulty who wanted advice found in him a sympathising friend and adviser; they will miss him. And the poor and needy will miss him. And his friends will miss his cheerful face and the warm grasp of his hand, for he was a social, amiable, true-hearted gentleman.

JAMES TELFAIR MILLER Was born in the town of Wilnington, and was at the time of his death between forty-eight and forty-nine years of age. He was educated at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. Returning home after having graduated, he read law here with an emipent jurist, but we are not aware that be ever applied for license. At different times he represented the county of New Hanover in the Legislature of the he may have had enemies, but he had as few enemies and as many friends as almost any man we ever knew.

We were also pained to hear yesterday afternoon of the death of Mr. John Lewis, aged 20 years and eight months. Mr. Lewis was one of our most promising young men and makes the third druggist, who has fallen must we especially look. If they say so, we know the to learn that his case is progressing favourably.

It would appear that there has been pretty heavy you have your homespuns made up, make up a good fighting at Corinth. An official despatch from General portion for the soldiers. When you knit your socks VANDORN, dated Headquarters, near Corinth, Oct. 3d, knit some good warm ones for the soldiers. When you p. m., says : "We have driven the enemy from their provide winter comforts for yourselves, set apart no nig. position. We are within three-quarters of a mile of few hours, so that the latter may have some rest, and Remember that they had two sharp frosts before the about the town. Some, on the extreme left, are trying 27th of September. What will it be in November? to hold the position. So far, all is glorious for us, and our men behaved nobly. Our loss, I am afraid, is heavy. It is nearly night. Lovell's and Price's troops have our

On the 2d instant a battle between the Federal and

The Hon. Thos. A. Nelson has come out with a long by agriculture, and accustomed to true address to the people of East Tennessee, denouncing of art and manufactures to the North is a self-sufficing State, able to raise and accustomed to true address to the people of East Tennessee, denouncing a self-sufficing State, able to raise and accustomed to true address to the people of East Tennessee, denouncing a self-sufficing State, able to raise and accustomed to true address to the people of East Tennessee, denouncing a self-sufficing State, able to raise and accustomed to true address to the people of East Tennessee, denouncing a self-sufficing State, able to raise and accustomed to true address to the people of East Tennessee, denouncing a self-sufficing State, able to raise and accustomed to true address to the people of East Tennessee, denouncing a self-sufficing State, able to raise and accustomed to the people of East Tennessee, denouncing a self-sufficing State, able to raise and accustomed to the people of East Tennessee, denouncing a self-sufficing State, able to raise and accustomed to the people of East Tennessee, denouncing a self-sufficing State, able to raise a self-sufficing State, and accusing self-sufficing State, and accusing self-sufficing State, and accusing self-sufficing s at once to volunteer and fight against Lincoln.

Mr. Nelson had been a Unionist. His address will have a great effect in East Tennemen.

We are glad to be able to state that none of them attend the sick and help bury the dead, and have not dropped. It was not exactly military impressment, as it was the wagon-master's department that was impres-

MOLASANS AND SUGAR —The Selma (Ala) Reporter says that the Mississippi Valley is jull of Mollasses and Sugar, and these articles are now selling at very nearly the old prices at Vicksburg. Indeed, says the Reporter, we are informed that good sugar can be bought there at ten cents per pound, and molasses at twen y five cents per gallon.—As our Western marke: will soon be restored to us, we may fectly well and doing all they can to alleviate the pub As our Western marke: will soon be restored to us, we may lic distress, in which good work our visiting physicians confidently look for prices to come down, and that speedily.

> No doubt there is plenty of sugar and molasses in the Mississippi valley, but there are also plenty of extortioners, skinflints and forestallers all over the Confederacy who will take care that the people shall obtain nothing at reasonable prices. These monopolists will call themselves merchants, and claim to be doing a legitimate business! .

Let us see whether sugar and molasses will be sold any cheaper this Winter than they have been during kept by its own exertions. the Summer and Fall. We do not believe that they A DEMAND FOR FOREIGN INTERFERENCE--THE BLOCKADE

There is a band of harpies preying upon the vitals of the Confederacy, whom it would be mistaken lenity the thousands and hundreds of thousands. If they had their full deserts, they would be " hung by the neck until they are dead -dead-and may the Lord not have mercy on their souls.". In truth they have no souls.

THE Richmond Enquirer thinks that there is no good affecting one case, that of Mr. Newhoff, who died at foundation for the rumours of an approaching battle quarantine, and possibly because of the panic to which between Winc ester and the Potomac. McClellan is well standing on the defensive. What Lee's plans are is not least the panic to which between Winc ester and the Potomac. McClellan is standing on the defensive. What Lee's plans are is not least to this carnage. For each year of this war at founded we are not prepared to say. We are prepared, known. The Enquirer rather thinks that the enemy's be said to be wounded or stricken with diease; however, to acknowledge gratefully the liberality and next attempt will be made in another quarter. A dash mourning. A territory larger than Europe is given up to Richmond has proved to be too hard a nut to crack.

> The "Western Carolinian," published at Frank lin, Macon county, N. C., announces that its issue of the 30th uit., was its last issue.

So the papers die out under the pressure of the times. Those members of Congress who talked about papers fight about. If our Government will not do this we must hold them in part responsible for the continuance of this plague of civil war—this standing outrage and aggression knew little of what they discoursed so fluently about .-Instead of papers multiplying, they are falling all around, and will continue to fall. Talk is cheap-in Congressbut paper, ink, lights, fuel, labor, food, all are dear, and make talk through the press expensive. Men can get We append the proceedings of a meeting of the May- along and create a fuss at Richmond or Washington would be necessary if France and England were now to or and Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held with a very small amount of brains—some of them we know do; but it r quires tact, some talent -some information-some capital and much industry to sustain a daily, or even a weekly paper under the present pressure Turn a paper loose without editorial experience or business knowledge on the sea of troubles that environ everything connected with its publication in these times, and it must go down; the press, as the independent organ of an intelligent public opinion must cease to exist.—

last; but in a war of aggression perseverance after success has become hopeless is the part not of bravery but of And this seems to be the result at which the Senate is madness. licited to co-operate and assist in carrying out the purposes | not exempt editors. It makes provision for the hands but none for the head.

We are requested by His Honor, the Mayor, to state that the number of physicians now bere is deemed sofficient to meet present demands. He therefore requests that no more be sent or come on until further notice. The peculiar position of things here renders it alm st impossible to provide the accommodation that our community would desire to extend if in our

All our physicians are well.

I.t. Col. J. A. deLagnel has been assigned to the command of the Fayetteville Arsenal, in place of Major

Comments of the English Press on Pope's Defeat Calls for Intervention-The Bravery of the South an Object of Admiration-The Emancipation Policy Condemned, &c., &c.

The news by the Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 18th, is highly interesting. The Liverpool Telegraph says show that slavery, far from unfitting a state for war, is it-that besides the commissions committed to other ship builders by the rebel Government, which are being pushed forward with all no sible dispatch, a large iron-plated ram is ward with all po sible dispatch, a large iron-plated ram is being constructed on the river Mersey, without any attempt being made at concealment. This ram will be of the most formidable character, and will attempt to run the blockade t Charleston. The same journal says that a vessel is lying t Liverpool, taking in a cargo of iron plates, destined for plating a Southern vessel, which is awaiting their arrival at Charleston. It is reported that three of the finest steamers on the Clyde—the Trona, the Giraffs, and the Clydesdale—have been sold to the Confederate Government. The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the community under the sun, the one which pursues the lowest ends in the present and takes least thought for the future—

which reached here on Saturday evening, up to the 4th of September We were in hopes at first that as has usually een the case for the past year, the first dispatches migh have been of an exaggerated character, to be very much

We have had, this time, news that our troops have bee We have had, this time, news that our troops have been driven in on Washington, confirmed by the journals which have since arrived. Upon receiving it Mr. Slidell immediately sought and obtained an interview with M. Thouvened in which he again urged upon him immediate recognition

act with magnanimity."

The Constitutionnel of this morning, in its bulletin, after summing up the news. which it considers an evidence of the defeat of the Northern forces, closes with the following

From the point of view of European interests, should the present situation be prolonged? We think not. The separate existence of the Confederate States is a fact as we separate existence of the Confederate States is a fact as we't as a necessity; the impossibility of reducing them is demonstratee. Can Europe wait any longer before recognizing them? Will she require that they shall have taken Washington? That will be asking of them what was not asked of the Greeks, the Belgians, or the Italians. It sufficed for the recognition of the independence of these peoples that they were masters of Athens, Brussels, and Milan. We did not wait till they had taken Constantinople, the Hague, and Vienna, They had driven away the enemy.—
That was enough."

COGNITION TO BE WON BY THEMSELVES. From the London Times, Sept. 16.

The people of the Confederate States have made them

devotion to a cause, and military achievements almost without a parallel, can compensate men for the toil and without a parallel, can compensate men for the toil and privations of the hour, then the countrymen of Lee and Jackson may be consoled smid their sufferings. From all parts of Europe, from their enemies as well as their friends, from those who condemn their acts as well as those who sympathize with them, comes the tribute af admiration.—When the history of this war is written the admiration will doubtless become deep and stronger, for the veil which has covered the South will be drawn away and disclose a has covered the South will be drawn away and disclose a picture af pairiotism, of unanimous self-sacrifice, of wise and firm administration, which can now only see indistinctly. The details of that extraordinary national effort which has led to the repulse and almost to the destruction of an invading force of more than half a million men, will then become known to the world, and, whatever may be On the 2d instant a battle between the Federal and Confederate forces was imminent on the Bardstown road twenty-one miles from Louisville, Ky.

The Hon. Thos. A. Nelson has come out with a long address to the people of East Tennessee, denouncing

This is precisely the reasoning which has caused every sensible man in England to reject the idea of breaking the blockade, or making any other weak and half-and-half demonstration of dislike to the continuance of the war. The name of England especially would fill the recruiting offices of the North better than all the eloquence of an Everett, or the military fame of a Corcoran. The war, which may now at any time come to an end through the returning good sense of the Federals, would, probably, become more desperate than ever, the chief enemy being no longer the Confederate, but the Britisher. Then the multitude of men who would be thrown into idleness and want by the breaking up of commerce would add to the military force of the Federal States. "If the Northern seacoast was blockaded," says the Southern paper, "and the seaport cities captured, the North would have more soldiers for her armies and few idlers to support. If the North was without a navy and without a mercantile marine, several hundred thousand men would be disengaged from their accustomed pursuits, be without employment, and burning with revenge and indigwithout employment, and burning with revenge and indig-nation against the enemies who had thrown them helples on the world." On the other hand, the writer remarks that "it is chiefly because the South has been blockaded that she has exhibited such wonderful power. If the Southern blockade were raised, half the people would be diverted from the industrial pursuits necessary for conducting the war to selling tobacco and cotton and money mak-

ing."
It may be suspected that in the case of this Southern writer the grapes of European intervention are sour; but, whatever may be his motive, he has uttered good sense on this question. An armed interference in the quarrel wou'd be a fatal mistake for any Buropean Power. When the South has expelled the enemy from Is soil it may be entitled to ask for recognition; but its frontiers must be both won and

OUGHT TO BE RAISED.

[From the London Herald, (Derby organ.) Sept. 16.]

There is a degree of inhumanity in the attitude on this

question assumed by the European Powers, which seems to is to call for the sternest censure. We are standing with folded arms and placid expression on our faces, while America is being made a desert, and Americans, most valiantly, are hacking one another to pieces. Will it advantage us at all that the spirit of the country shall be broken, a whole generation of young men slain or maimed in the cruelist of unjust wars, and the benefits that the world might receive from this thriving and once happy continent postponed for a century? Let us do something as we are Christian men. It does not matter what they call it. Term it arbitration, i-levention, diplomatic action, recognition of the South, remonstrance with the North, friendly interhorrors that might have figured in Dante's Over fair Virginian plantations, and homesteads in old Kentucky, by the rivers of Tennessee, on the prairies of Misseuri and Arkansas, among the canes and rice fields of Louisians and Georgia, red-handed war strides triumphant. What have all these people done that they should be so directly visited? The cause of this is a chimere, a fatal infat-

cry-hold! while something yet remains for Americans to against God and man. The same paper says the blockade has not inflicted anything more severe than temporary privations on the South, as it is a self-supporting section, and adds:

This is not the case with the New England States. To

them a blockade would be ruinous, and the interruption of foreign trade would destroy the chief if not the sole source of their prosperity. But we do not believe that even this would be necessary if France and Angland were now to insist on peace, and to threaten interference if their mediation were refused. A year ago it might have been other wise; the pride of the North might have induced it to endure ruin rather than accept defeat and disgrace, without striking another blow either for the Union or for honor.— But a year of suffering may well have taught their humility; a year of hard fighting—the hardest fighting, with few exceptions, that the world has seen—has amply redeemed their military character, and they need no longer teel ashamed when confronted by overwhelming force to consent

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF A SLAVEHOLDING NATION

The friends of secession in this country are justified in celebrating the military exploits of the Southern army.— Their praise is very high, the achievements of the Confed ates being found to be almost without a parallel. It is, moreover, we observe, judiciously hightened by a tribute to from wishing to extenuate or disparage the exploits of the Confederate army, we desire that they should receive the fullest justice, and be considered in all their significance. — We do not know of any political object, not of consequence immediate practical, to which the attention of Englishmer of arms by which the Confederates assert their pretension

such a study will everthrow many widespread delusions which have been artfully propagated in this country.

The picture of Southern success which we are now invi-The picture of Southern success which we are now invi-ted to admire must destroy the notion that a people whose social system is founded on slavery is by that fact con-demned to military weakness. When this war broke out, the efforts of the North to keep the slave power within the pale and under the restraints of the Union were ascribed to the passion for empire, and our sympathies were asked for the passion for empire, and our sympanisms were used as a people greatly outnumbered, and feeble in all but their indomitable patriotism, who desired nothing more than the let alone. Thousands of well-intentioned persons in this country accepted these representations. A slavehold ing nation, they thought, might very well be allowed to achieve its independence; by the very frame-work of its society it was condemned to feebleness, and in a state of stitutions to repeat the considerations we have urged to to spread itself over the Southern portion of the Union; nobody has until now dared to oppose its extension; its character has been developed with a freedom unknown, since the time of the Greek republics; its liberty to this respect is absolutely incapable of addition; it cannot point the world to a single circumstance in its condition and say, it This is that which world to a single circumstance in its condition and say, character of the South as we could know after it had pro-cured the recognition of its independence, and this is the sum: It is at this moment the most barbarous Anglo-Saxon

FROM THE ARMY .- We have nothing new to report from the army this morning. The position of the two armies is about the same as stated by us on Saturday. Picket skirmishes were of daily occurrence. The whole of McClellan's army is said now to be on this side of the Potomac - Richmond Enquirer, 6th.

but it can fight. Its system of agriculture, precluding the intelligence which only attends freedom; turns the most

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK-THE REBELS COMMAND HIS RESPECT .-Governor Morgan, of New York, has issued a proc-The Patrie looks upon the war as about over—upon the capture of Washington as certain. And it expresses the hope that when this is accomplished "President Davis will and sea." The Governor has learned to respect the The Governor has learned to respect the "rebels," and gives them this notice in the proclama-

> Looking beyond the wicked leaders who have precipitated this terrible calamity of civil war upon us, we see that the people in arms against the Government possesses the higher qualities of our national character; and sand dollars Government money. The rebels kept the though their minds have been perverted by passion and money and told Hill to leave. Jenkins is a practical prejudice, yet on many occasions their prowess and de- man. votion to their cause have been such as to win our respect. We are permitted to see that the war is developing the manhood of the nation; and when peace shall return we have faith that the American Republic will be more powerful, the Government more permanent, the elements of society more perfectly blended, and the people more firmly united than ever.

CONDITION OF GEN. McCLELLAN.-The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes of the condition

of Gen. McClellan : The General commanding the army of the Potoma looks worn and haggard. Through the afternoon he was prostrated with weariness; to-night he lies sick at Sharpsburg. Until this day, wherever he appeared the troops gave him uproarous welcome; you might trace his route through the camps by the resounding cheers. To-day, while he sat in his carriage, two entire corps passed by. There were a few faint cheers; but they were the veriest ekeletons, the flitting shouts of yesterday. The troops were in a double-quick; perhaps that these gentry were ahead of him, scouring the

A quack says that he has invented a remedy for the 2 thake, which will allevi 8 all pain 4th with !"

SMALL Pox IN DANVILLE.—The Danvills Appeal says that several well defined cases of small pox have occurred at one of the military hospitals in that place, and that the disease has also appeared in another hospital. It was communicated by canvalescent patients sent from an infected hospital in Lynchburg, without any caution to the surgeons in Danville! To prevent the spread of the disease a hospi-

Winchester, Sept. 25, 1862.

To the Editor of the Richmond Dispatch:

Relactent as I feel to appear as an apologist, I am nevertheles constrained to correct a grave and dangerous misapprehension in regard to the public sentiment of my State, resulting from the passage of the Confederate army over its western horder. As our Government, through the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the army addressed to the people of Maryland, has formally announced its determination to afford them an opportunity of deciding their political destiny, it is essentially necessary that there should be no misunderstanding or prejudgment. If the present occasion be lost, it may never again be recovered it becomes a wise people and the statesmen who control their interests to avoid hasty conclusions. In my letter to the Legislature of Virginia, last winter I gave the solemn assurance that the people of Maryland would, by an over whelming majority, unite with their brethren of the South in establishing the independence of the Confederate States, if the chains were stricken from their limbs and arms placed in their hands. The experience of every day since has only confirmed this opinion. I am therefore distressed in their bands. The experience of every day since has only confirmed this opinion. I am therefore distressed and troubled by the manifestation of dissatisfaction at the supposed unfavorable reception of the army by our people. I think I shall be able to show that such a complaint is unfavorable and supposed unfavorable. It is well known in Sichessen. founded and unreasonable. It is well known in Richmond (outside, at least, of official circles,) that the advance of the army into Maryland took every one by surprise. All supposed that such an advance would be made, but from supposed that fuch an advance would be made, but hope satisficated so early a realization of their hopes. As soon as notified of the fact, I left Richmond and pressed forward wards the army with all the speed which the most impe fect means of transportation could afford. On my arrival here, I ascertained that General Lee had left Frederick with the avmy on his march to Hagerstown. I had the pleasure the avmy on his march to Hagerstown. I had the pleasure of meeting him for a few hours only on my pative soul.—
For wise reasons, apparent to all, this able commander immediately afterward recrossed his army 40 the south bank of the Potomac, after having spent but a few days in two of the ext eme western counties of Maryland, during which he captured a large and splendidly equipped army at Harber's Farry, and gained a brilliant victory over the main per's Ferry, and gained a brilliant victory over the main body of the enemy at Sharpsburg. I only participate in the universal hope and belief of the people that the genius of the commander and the unbroken spirit of his troops will soon fulfil the promise of his proclamation to the ne

will soon fulfil the promise of his proclamation to the people of Maryland.

The people of Maryland had no notice of the advance of the Southern troops. When General Lee was in Frederick he was forty-five miles from the city of Baltimore—a city surrounded by Federal bayonets, jealously guarded by an armed Federal police, and lying in the shadow of Fort Mc.

Henry, and of two powerful fortifications located within the limits of the corporation. The advance of the army reached Frederick on Saturday, and on the Wednesday following. limits of the corporation. The advance of the army reached Frederick on Saturday, and on the Wednesday following the army moved off towards Hagerstown, and became engaged in the investment of Harper's Ferry and the battles of Boonesboro' and Sharpsburg, after which it immediately returned to Virginia, where it now is. Thus the fact simply is, that the army made a histy passage through two of the remote counties of the State, namely: Frederick and Washington, which, together with Carrol and Alleghany, are well known to contain nearly the whole of the Union or Black Republican population to be found in Martiand. Black Republican population to be found in Maryland And yet I will say here, that even in the two counties fit above mentioned there will be a decided majority cast favor of the South whenever reasonable time for organize was born and have lived the greater part of my life Frederick county, and can speak advisedly on this su

Now, sir. please look at the map of Maryland, conside

well the circums ances above briefly alluded to, and say it was possible for Baltimore city to respond to the pro-clamation of General Lee, or the eight counties of the East ern shore, divided from the western throughout their call length by the Chesapeake Bay; or the counties of St. Mary Charles Prince George's Calvert, Anne Arundel, Howard and Montgomery, all within striking distance of Washin uation. Let us not be content with muttering this to our-selves; let us tell the Americans what we think of it, and ton City, with McClellan's army advanced to Poolsville; Baltimore or Hartford counties, within the Federal line and beyond the reach of support. Consider that the peop of Maryland never bad aims or ammunition—that for teen months their houses have been searched, and their private arms taken from them—that they have not bee permitted to hold meetings, public or private—that the nave been completely isolated and constantly subjected t have been completely isolated and constantly subjected to the most vigilant espoinage—that no effort at organization could possibly be made—that in this condition of thiags our army suddenly appears in a remote portion of the State, and as quickly disappears. Surely, sir, no reasonable man could expect an uprising of the people of Maryland under such circumstances. Shall we apply to Maryland a less lenient test of loyalty than to New Orleans or Norfolk, or the many towns and districts of the South which have fallen nader Federal dominion. Shall we indee Frederal dominion. under Federal dominion? Shall we judge Frederick an Washington counties more severely than we do the man disaffected counties of Virginia. Kentucky, Tennessee, an other States even farther South? Shall we condemn a loy. State because it contains a disloyal minority? No just of prudent man will say so. I think I have already said enough to vindicate my unfortunate State. There is, how ever, another important view to be considered. It was in possible for the people of Maryland to know whether entrance of the army was intended to be a mere raid or substantial occupation for their relief. Gen. Lee's proc mation was intended to assure them of the latter; but, I fore it could accomplish that object, n flitary necessit carried the army away. Even, therefore, had it been was not.) they certainly had a right to know, before d so, whether they would be properly supported in th tempt, or left, unarmed and unorganized to pay the penal of an abortive effort. We all know that to make such effort and fail, would be inevitable to bring down up them the redoubted vengeance of their tyrants, to consi their leaders to dungeons, to devote their property to confiscation, and to subject their mothers, wives and daugi ters, to the same brutal outrages which have marked the career of the Godless invader from the Peninsula of Virginia to the banks of the Mississippl. Would Virginia or any other Southern State have entered upon this revolution without the belief that the whole power of the Confederate Government would be exerted to protect its citizens yet, Virginia and every other Southern State is quite w should it be required by military necessity, that a part even the whole of any one State should be temporally abdoned, in order to secure the triumph of the cause of no patriotic State should shrink from the sacrifice, howe terrible. We find this illustrated in the revolution of 17 I can entertain no doubt that Maryland would be as willi c submit to such an ordeal as any State South of the tomac. All that she asks is, to be set free and admitted into the Southern Confederacy. She wants such an oze pation of her seil by the Southern army, and for such reasonable length of time as will enable her people to di solve their connection with the Federal Government admission into the Southern Confederacy, and arm and ganize her quota of the Confederate army. I cannot s ed for this purpose; but, from any knowledge of the and determination of the people. I am sure that they accomplish it within a very brief period, if they are co tually relieved from the pressure of Federal power, proclamation of the Commanding General has tendered relief, and I confidently believe that he will yet affore with the blessing of Almighty God.

I hope that the press friendly to Maryland will published this feeb'e but heartfelt appeal for her down-trodden chi dren, and that she may have the sympathy of all her Southern brethren. Respectfully.

A SAMPLE OF LIFE AT THE NORTH .- The following

tract is cut from the Albany (N. Y.) "Argus:"

A white child, who was bound out to a negro master by
the Philadelphia Board of Guardians of the Poor, has re cently died from horrible treatment in his apprentices and his relatives discovering the whole of the facts are stir ring up public opinion upon the subject.

The Guardians should be held personally response

" A PRACTICAL MAN."-The New York Hera

The raids of the rebel guerrilla, A. G. Jenkins. Wes'ern Virginia, with his eight hundred bush-whack ers, sum up pretty large. He defeated the Union force at Buckhaunon on the 30th ult., entered the town, de stroyed large quantities of Government stores, broke up five thousand stand of arms, and carried off a number horses and Enfield rifles, besides allowing his men take what they wanted from the private stores of the village. He then proceeded to Weston, where he also

destroyed all the Government supplies. At Glenville the same operations were gone through with. The town of Spencer next surrendered to Jenkins, where he took one hundred and fifty of our men prisoners, and captued and destroyed one hundred guns. From thence be visited Ripley and Ravenswood, where like scenes were enacted, and where he captured Major B. H. Hill, mustering officer, having in his possession five thou-

According to the Wilmington Journal, the yellow fever has scared off the speculating class from that town, notwithstanding the attractions furnished by the second visit of the Kate. The citizens are not income solable. The Chattanooga Rebel reports them there large numbers on their way to Middle Tennessee after the leavings of the Yankees, to take them home and and sell for five or six prices. They have provoked the ire of the vigilance committees in Charlotte, N. C. and the Yorkville Enquirer reports their operations in that district as follows : "The absence of fleas has been noticed in this district the present season-this is attributed to the fact that the speculators have skin ned them for their hide and tallow.

The excellent superintendent of our Lunatic Asylum went on a tour lately in the up-country in search shoes and clothing for the patients under his charge. He had but moderate success, chiefly owing to the fac country in all directions, and picking up everything that they could sell again at a profit. Speculation, is thus seen, comes into collision not only with the gen eral good-not only with the comfort of our soldiers and their destitute families, but even with the public bumanity itself, as embodied by the State in the care of its most unfortunate class of citizens. Are these enterprising speculators exempt from military service? If not, in view of the energy they display, we think they should be brought into the field of operations chosen, but more honorable, and likely to be hurtful to the true interests of the country. Columbia, S. C., Guardian.

Clout, A. W. Speight. The subject of this brief memoir was born in the County of Greene, State of North Carolina, on the 2nd day of May, A D, 1841. He was endowed with many amiable qualities and disposition which slways render youth respected and beloved. In chi'dhood, to his playmates he was kind hearted and generous, to his brothers and sisters he was attectionate, and to his parents he was obedient. Eow sad it is to chronicle the death of one who bid so fair to be in his day and genera ion, and around whom so many were centred; but however sad it may be, are the fortunes of war, that one whom we loved is no

Immediately upon the outbreak of difficulties between the North and the South, Arthur, in obedience to the dic-tates of patriotism and of duty, flew to the vindication of his country's honor. He enlisted as a private in Capt. prysdale's company—was afterwards appointed 3rd Sergeant. The company was attached to the 3rd Regiment N Proops. Arthur remained with the regiment from its nization to the time of his death. He was soon pro ed to the position of Orderly Segreant of his company which position he filled with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of all the officers of the regiment. A vaancy having atterwards occurred in the position of Junior and Lieutenant, he was unanimously elected by his company to fill that position. He led the company in one of the everest ergagements that occurred before the city of Richand escaped unhart, but was afterwards slain in the mond, and escaped usual. Our was determined shall in the battle of Sharpsburg, on the 17th of September, while gal-lantly cheering his men on to the conflict, and pointing them r reward when the victory should be won. Thus, by he fortunes of war, has the community in which he lived deprived of one of its most useful citizens, the army a brave officer, and the country a true and n triot. Father, mother, brother, let this the consolation he died as the brave alone can die, in defence of thy erv. thy honor, thy home.

ow sleep the brave, who sink to rest, With all their country's wishes blest. When Spring, with dewy flogers cold, Returns to deck their hallowed mould,

She there shall dress a sweeter sod Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

" By fairy hands their knell is rung, By forms unseen their dirge is sung. There honor comes, a pilgrim grey,

To bless the turf that wraps their clay. And freedom shall awhile repair, To dwell a weeping hermit there.'

SOLDIER.

For the Journal

FAYETTEVILLE, October 4th, 1862.

Mesers, Editors :-Jutil a few days since the people of this place did not ally understand the actual necessities of our suffering com-The irregular mails brought no tidings of the acall state of things for several days. The "Journal" finally ived, and immediately the authorities commenced opeg in right good earnest. A meeting was called, and utions passed, not only expressing the deepest sympabut expressing a determination to go at once to work the alleviation of suffering in your midst. Arrangements ave been made of the most thorough character for pro-oring and sending supplies. The Committee have caused die to be struck and sent throughout the country, inall who can to furnish supplies of every discrip the way of eatables, and for which they are promised the ichest market price. A Committee will go up on the vestern Railroad, on Wednesday next, (the writer accoming it) for the purpose of receiving such supplies as ey believe will be delivered at the depot en route. The said he, following Thursday, Mr. Lutterloh, of this town, has very kindly consented for the Steamer "Flora" to go down to Wilmington and carry the various articles produced. Con-idering the effort, it is fair to presume the suffering people your afflicted city, may expect relief, which God grant, You may rely upon it, Fayetteville is perfectly alive to

wants of her sister town, and will do all in her power to stay the ravages of the "Plague," which she is now sufthe health of Fayetteville is good-scarcely any sickness. a few cases (which have all proved fatal,) of Fever in Wilmington. Capt. Barber, of Steamer North Carolina." I believe died yesterday. Truly Yours,

Acknowledgements. Mosrs. Fulton & Price:

Sanitary Committee wish to acknowledge the follow ontributions for the relief of the sick and destitute of city-vz: From P. K. Dickinson, \$250; Fayetteville la Co., \$100; B. W. & W. L. Beery, \$100; O. S. Baldwin, 50; Wm. R. Utley, \$50 and 1 bbl. syrup; Col. Wm. Lamb ort Fisher, \$50; P. Murphy, of Sampson, 10 bushels meal d. J. Hale & Sons, Fayetteville, \$.00; Geo. McDuffie, of Warren county, for himself, 10 bols, flour,—and from a few ympathizing neighbors, \$10 in money; Mayor of Goldsboro', a quantity of meal, potatoes, bacon, poultry and eggs: Wm. B. Edmonson, lard and syrup.

Lieut. Colonel, Wm. L. Saunders, Major, (the latter promo t.d on the field for gallant conduct under fire): From the State Journal. Hearquarters 46th N. C. Troops, Near Martinsburg, Sept. 20, 1862.
Messis. Edulors: Please find enclosed the list of casus

ties in the 45th N. C. Troops during the battle of the 17th near Sharpsburg, Md. I have not time to make a full report as our troops are now moving.

R. MALLETT, Adj't.
Company A-Killed-Privates Duncan Kellchan, Rhodes
chilips. Wounded-Eergt L L Phillips, Privates W Phil S. D. A. Council, J. T. Smith. Company B-Capt. N. N. Fleming, wounded in leg. Pri tes James Pearson, in arm, W N Mayhew, Henry Owens, Christian Waggoner, John Crawley, the latter four very

Company C-Wounded-Lieut W A J Nicholson, slight-Privates David Collins, in head, J C Ellington, shouler, Jus Roberts, hand.
Company D—Wounded—William Stewart, right shoulder, with picce of shell, D J McKenzie, slightly.
Company E.-Wounded-Walter Brinkley, hip, Walter
Margum, foot, W T Mangum, leg, L H Obviant, tead, An-

Harris, head, S W Day, hip, W H Quarles, knee, John heeler, ankle, Wm Goss, stunned by bursting of a shell; m Woods, ditto. Missing—Daniel Kennedy. Company F--Woulded-Sidney Farrell, slightly in Company G-Wounded-Lieuts R II Sheen, arm with Shell sightly; R P Troy, temple with ball slightly; R W Stanson, torearm with ball, slightly. Privates Thos Brooks, thigh, shell; D H Cox, thigh, ball; S Floyd, leg. shell slightly; M Gordy, leg. ball, seriously; L Bunt, ditto; 1 ll, severly. Missing-L Kindley. Company H-Killed-Daniel L Riddle, color bearer.-

k ; John B Ezzell, thigh ; Allen S Barden, arm. ompany K--Killed-Reuben Sigman and W P Bollinger, Foy, Joseph Gault, J S Huit, Jno Hobb, J S Keistler, C B adjournment until the 13th. Rink, Wilburn Setzer, Jos Shrence, Henry Neans.

IS HONOR, THE MAYOR-Sir: Having failed to render you daily returns of the fell lisease that is rayaging the community, I deem it some-I have attended fifty-two cases of Fever. Three however, in the vicinity. Of the whole number—tho' incredible as it may seem—but one has died, and this was an entirely hopeless case, from neglect, when seen.

And I am constrained and hope it will be excused at so extraordinary a time, to give a brief idea, as a suggestion,

what I consider the Pathology, or character of the disase, and succintly its treatment as a sequence. As to the rst matter, it is undoubtedly as evidenced from every symbom+,—Primarily, secondarily and finally—of a gastric aracter-a profound irritation in serious cases of the mu ous coat of the stomach and with a strong tendency in its iew, except in extreme cases, will fairly yield. And in ace, in grave cases, I would advise a very cau tions use or trial of Quinine, and if it is rejected and con-tinues to be from the offended organ, it is pernicious; take the admonition and discontinue it, until a charge of condition has been effected by other remedies. Quinine tho' the great jaguiator in ordinary fevers and other complaints of a miasmatic character, say in simple or primary irrita-ions or in congestions, will not do in higher grades ritation or inflammation. Emetics, large doses of the mercureal preparations, simple and semetimes combined, with Opium for special purposes,) are indicated to restore mpaired or lost secretion—the effect of irritation, and to plete and remove irritating matter. And blisters (over e stomach, or gastric region.) are indispensable in almost all serious cases, as a substitute for cups or leaches, which are better, but for the time and inconvenience of using the ne, and the disability of procuring the other. I have also ound the Terebinthinate (Spirits Turpentine) preparations; and the Tincture of Iron to produce very important effica-cy in the graver symptoms of the disease. And now, in conclusion, I would add—as the adage is—an ounce of preventative is better than a pound of cure. Avoid the night air almost as death, the too great heat of the sun, getting wet, and the use of ardent spirits. It is a great error to consider them salutary, (as they phlogose or excite the mucous membrane of the stomach.) And avoid all extremes

in diet or else—

Hoping these hasty suggestions may contribute some thing to the mitigation of the raging pestilence that appears to be embracing every one within its rapacious grasp, I conclude.

Very respectfully,

M. D.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 6th, 1862.

†Notes -Viz: Extreme thirst, nausea or vomiting, &c And the absence of pain, is no indication to the contrary, as the mucous membranes do not give this admenition when involved—as taught by the great Bichat—and not generally understood or recognized by Physicians—and is the cause of much delusion and error. The other symptoms, pain in the head, back, and limbs, are consequences of the gastric disturbance, and are, when not viewed as primary irritations, usually called sympathetic. There, as are popularly and well known, the best remedies in Burns and other irritations.

Under Arrest .- The Chattanooga Rebel understands

At a late hour last night we received New York and Baltimore papers of the 2d (Thursday.) The following dispatch is from McClellan's headquarters, dated October lat:

"General Pleasanton crossed the Potomae this morning at Shepherdstown, with a force of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of making a recognosimance in the enemy's rear, information having been received that their army had tallen back from the line of the river.

"He came up with them near Shepherdstown, and drove from which place they were soon "He came up with them near Shepherdstown, and drove them to Martinsburg, from which place they were soon shelled out by the artillery.

"His loss was two men wounded. The rebels bad one man killed and two wounded.

man killed and two would

man killed and two wounded.

"A rebel Lieutenant and two men were taken prinoners, and a number of wounded were paroled.

"Very tew rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion of them being encamped between that place and Martinsburg.

"The work of reconstructing the Railroad bridge at Harrer's Ferry is rapidly and the completed. per's Ferry is rapidly progressing, and will be completed

Generals McClellan and Marcy, and their staffs, paid visit to Harper's Ferry, Bolivar and Sandy Hook to

The Herald's situation article says: al Thomas appointed in his place, was immediately reinstated at the request of Gen. Thomas himself and all the

" From our correspondence from Hilton Head we learn that some important naval movements are on foot in that direction, probably towards Savannah and Mobile, under-Com. Dupont. With regard to the rebel rams at Charleson and Savannah, we are informed that the Fingal is near y completed, and that Com. Dupont is on the look out for

The official report of the Federal killed and wounded at Sharpsburg is 12,552 Gold was quoted in New York on the 2d instant at A combined land and naval attack was expected by the Federals at Norfolk.

Brig -Gen Redman, wounded at Sharpsburg, is dead. A Spanish frigate has arrived in Hampton Roads. There are rumors of intended resignations in Lincoln's The Federals have recaptured the seven engines recently taken by our troops near Warrenton Richmond Dispatch, 4th inst.

The Art of Conversation.

There are some people who have matter in them, which owever, it is as hard for a stranger to draw out in conversation as it was to extract the meat from John Bunyan's walnuts. Frequently, however, the matter is confined to one idea, ike the "madness upon a single point." Sir Walter Scott, in a letter to Joanna Baillie, once wrote thus of those singular personages: I never heard of a stranger that utterly baffled all efforts

to engage him in conversation except one whom an ac-quaintance of mine met in a stage coach. My friend, who piqued himself on his talents for conversation, assailed this tortoise on all hands, but in vair; and at length descended to expostulation. "I have talked to you, my triend, on all the ruling subjects—literature, farm, merchandise, gaming, game laws, horse races, suits at law, politics, and swind ling, and blasphemy, and philosophy—is there any one sub-ject which you will favor me by opening upon?" The wight writhed his countenance into a grin. "Sir."

can you say anything clever about bend-leather? "There," says Fir Walter "I own I should have been as much nonplused as my acquaintance." The novelist Bulwer, who has reproduced this anecdote in his new and interesting "Caxtoniana," ventures to doubt | shall pre |
Sir Walter's modest assertion, and says that he should have | nation?

perceived that he had not come there to teach, but to learn; and before the end of the journey he would have extracted from the traveler all that the traveler could have told him about bend-leather. This would have been sure to have come out in one of his books. suggested some felicity in humor, or sported some playful novelty in character, which would have made the whole reading world merrier and wiser. "And," adds Bulwer, "every man of sound brain whom you meet, knows something worth knowing better

In illustrating the idea that " if the whole be greater than a part, a whole man must be greater than that cart of him which is found in a book." Bulwer asks—"What would you not give to have an hour's frank talk with Shakspeare? and replies to his own question—"You cannot think o yourself so poorly as not to be sure that, at the end of the nour, you would have got something out of him which fifty years study would not suffice to let you get out of his

Caxtoniana" alludes to another writer, a poet as well as a rovelist, and of whom it has been oft times said that he was exceedingly dull in company, in the following sen-

Goldsmith was said, by Garrick, to "write like an an-Goldsmith was said, by Garriek, to "write fixe an angel cannot always he following is a list of the casualties in the 46th N. C.

Goldsmith was said, by Garriek, to "write fixe an angel cannot always the post. A man who writes like an angel cannot always the post. A man who writes like an angel cannot always however great, while you are to expect, by laying waste, the post. A man who writes like an angel cannot always however great, while you are to expect, by laying waste, starvation and the sword, in such manner that nowhere the following is a list of the casualties in the 46th N. C.

Goldsmith was said, by Garriek, to "write fixe an angel cannot always however great, while you are to expect, by laying waste, starvation and the sword, in such manner that nowhere starvation and the sword, in such manner that nowhere foolishly, I can well understand; but let any gentle reader of human brains and human heavts have got Goldsmith all to himself over a bottle of Madeira, in Goldsmith's own lodgings—talked to Goldsmith lovingly and reverentially about the "Traveler" and "The Vicar of Wakefield," and sure I am that he would have gone away with the conviction that there was something in the wellspring of so much genius more marvelous than its diamond-lise spray—something in poor Oliver Goldsmith immeasurably greater than these faint and fragmentary expressions of the man which yet survives in the exquisite poem, in the incomparable novel

> It is certainly great praise from such an admired novelist as Bulwer is, when he pronounces a work of fiction, written by one of his predecessors, in letters "ircomparable.'

The poet Campbell is said to have resembled Goldsmith in his conversational talents, as his talk was so inferior to his fame. A remark of this kind was once made to Bulwer by a very popular writer and a very brilliant converser, and Bulwer could not gainsay its justice, as his own experience confirmed it. Yet, he says: "Three days afterward, Campbell asked me to come and sup with him tete-a-tete. I did so. I went at ten o'clock. I stayed till dawn; and all my recollections of the most sparkling talk I have some and sup with him tete-a-tete. I did so. I went at ten o'clock. I stayed till dawn; and all my recollections of the most sparkling talk I have some and sup with him tete-a-tete. I did so. I went at ten o'clock. I stayed till dawn; and all my recollections of the most sparkling talk I have some and sup with him tete-a-tete. etce of wit, of humor, of fancy, of genius, that the great lyrist poured forth in his woudrous monologue. Monolo-gue it was; he had it all to himself." All people can be studied by skillful conversationalists, and the writer adds to his illustrations. As we vary our study in books, we

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, October 4.—In the senate, the House House bill authorizing the President to import duty D Johnson, hand shell, slightly; P Hoyle, face, ball, severely; P C kussell, hip, ball, severely; W H.Whitney, leg. ing and shoes for the army. Also, the senate bill to learn the control of the fund is to be invested in some sale and dependant race. A blind fanaticism would disturb and dependant race. A blind fanaticism would disturb the control of the fund is to be invested in some sale and dependant race. A blind fanaticism would disturb the control of the fund is to be invested in some sale and dependant race. A blind fanaticism would disturb the control of the fund is to be invested in some sale and dependant race. A blind fanaticism would disturb the control of the fund is to be invested in some sale and dependant race. A blind fanaticism would disturb the control of the fund is to be invested in some sale and dependant race. A blind fanaticism would disturb the control of the fund is to be invested in some sale and dependant race. A blind fanaticism would disturb the control of the fund is to be invested in some sale and the interest provide for the refunding to Louisiana an excess of the their present happy position. Such a change as that since has convinced those who were behind the curcanded—Lieut C C Goldston, in arm. Privates Agnes war tax paid into the Treasury. Also, the House bill which it proposes, would not only destroy the structure amendatory of the Act for the organization of the Staff of civil society. but would discreasize every religious Comp.ny I—Wounded—Lieut Isaac Herring, hand; Corp as E Fzzell, fissh wound in arm; Trivates Lewis Tew, in 35 and 45 years of age subject to enrollment to volunteer, was discussed at great length, and finally laid upon posed tamely to yield our civil rights, we must, with the latter by accident. Wounded Doctor Finger, John the table. A resolution was adopted postponing the

In the House, a bill was passed, providing for the enrollment of persons subject to military duty without the limit of the States of their residence. Also, the Senate Bill to provide for the organization of a military court what proper, the' taidily and less frequently, that I should to attend the army in the field. The Report of the Condo so, so that you be informed of the full extent and morference Committee on the Millitary Exemption Bill lity of it. I therefore report that for the last eight days was agreed to. Also, the Senate resolution extending the session.

The Appropriation Bill.

The House of Representatives yesterdsy considered and passed the bill making appropriations for the Executive, Legislative and Judicial expenses of the Government, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1862, These appropriations amount, in the aggregate, to nearly \$55,000 000, and embrace in them the repayment to the State of North Carolina the excess over her quota paid into the treasury on account of the war tax, amounting to \$111,794 69, and ment is not benign. And now if treated according to this of \$2,000,000. To pay claims upon the Confederate Government for vessels seized by the naval and military authorities there is an appropriation of \$10,237 50.

The principal expense is for the War Department, for

The principal expense is for the war Department, for which there is appropriated for the pay of officers and privates of the army, volunteers and militia, and for quarter-master's supplies of all kinds, transportation and other necessary expenses, \$15.638,049; for the support of prisoners of war, and for rent of necessary guard-houses, &c., \$200.000; for bounty to each non-commissioned officer and private in the service for three years, \$3,000,000; for purchase of subsistence stores and commissary property, \$22 598, 041 35; for the ordnance service in all its branches, \$2,260. 000; for the engineer service, \$200,000; for medical and hospital supplies, \$400,000; for pay of nurses and cooks. \$49,000; for services of physicians, \$30,000; for the establishment and support of military hospitals, \$59,500; for lishment and support of military hospitals, \$89,500; for orduance service in all its branches, including the purchase of ordnance and ordnance atores imported, \$4,600,000; for the erection of winter quarters for officers and seamen of the navy at Drury's Bluff, \$11,000; for the erection of winter quarters for the marines stationed at Drury's Bluff, \$15.000.

The bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, former may represent the Treasury and otherwise suprements.

The bill also authorizes the Secretary of the treasury, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to take up and redeem such Treasury notes as may from time to time be called for the purpose of being cancelled, and in place of such Treasury flotes, so cancelled, other Treasury notes to the same amount may be issued.

Richmond Dispatch, 4th inst.

The preparations of the enemy along the coasts of the Carolinas and Georgia, (says the Mobile Advertiser & Register.) are significant of a determination to make the utmost of his naval superiority over us. When our navigable rivers rise, the seaport towns and cities of the South, (Mobile included.) may look for vigorous hostile demonstrations, and we trust the foe may find them fully awake and armed at all points, with a fixed and unalterable resolution to beat him back or leave him no prey but ashes and smoking ruins. Better destroy our cities with our own hands than yield them to the contamination of the foulest and meanest invader that ever assumed the pretensions of and meanest invader that ever assumed the pretensi

A Cavalry Skirmish,

MOBILE, Oct. 2 - A special dispatch to the Register the attack on Munfordsville, or Green River Bridge, prematurely and against orders. The place was to have been entirely surrounded before a demand for its surrender should be made. This was eventually done, but not until Chalmers' brigade had been repulsed the day previous.

Richmond Whig.

dated Tupelo, to-day, says:

Sixty Yankee cavalry scouts yesterday penetrated to the railroad, two miles south of Baldwin, and cut the telegraph wire. They were attacked by twenty-five of the Second Tennessee cavalry and routed, with the loss of seven killed and two prisoners. Our loss was two killed; none wound, et except these two.

To this remark, Vicksburg, beroic Vicksburg, is an exception. Defying with its single arm the Armada of the enemy, neutralizing the effects of his past victories, blocking up against him the passage of the great inlend sea of the continent—stripping mail clad guaboats of their imaginary terrors—that brave city has made itself immortal.

There are other of

There are others of our cities to be attacked this winter. Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, will feel. a small force could defend them against a bost. If they fall, it must be either by the timidity of their defenders, "By advices from Louisville we learn that General Bnell, or neglect, or want of skill in the military authorities. The country will so regard it. The country will so regard it.

There can, however, we trust, be no fears of the re There is every reason to believe that our brave troops will defend these cherished cities to the last gasp. One thing they ought to do, which has not been done. They should call back their absentees or refugees. The communities in which they have found a covert should assist them. A crushing scorn should overwhelm the constitutes an exemption. Let the word refugee, when

applied to such, become infamous. To stimulate to a heroic defense of these important are they? cities, it may be useful to refer to that which has been done elsewhere in like circumstances.

The history of one Republic is rich in instances of beroic defense of cities. Reference is made to the Netherlands during the life time of William of Orange -a hero who deserves to be placed by the side of Washown Confederacy.

without assistance. They sought it but in vain. They sought it from France—but France was Catholic and feared Spain, and considered the contest hopeless. Similarity in religious opinion gave a right to expect assistance from England. But Holland was struggling for civil as well as religious liberty, and therefore the desrotic, though Protestant Elizabeth refused assistance. Alone these brave Holanders tought out that weary war, and alone they conquered a peace.
We have weakly sought assistance from these two

same powers. It has been refused us. We also, alone, must fight this weary war, and alone we shall conquer

The designs of their enemy were the same as the desubjugation of the rebellious provinces. Its intention shall prompt the change. was "to crush out the rebellion." The following is the since otherwise His Majesty could not believe that the

will of God and His Majesty had been accomplished." it is their design to drive us out, and cause our homes Dictator who should end it. to be occupied by strangers, without regard to race or complexion, vain purposes both in the one case and the

Holland took up arms to defend her civil and religeous rights. Spain wished to make her a submissive de- might set it in a blaze. We seem treading the thinpendent, politically. The doctrines of the Reformation est of crusts that can cover a crater. Any moment had become established in Holland. Spain determined to extirpate heresy, and re-established Catholicism .-She assailed the civil and religious conscience of Holland. Death was considered by the brave Dutch as be- affairs when a prominent United States Senator can ing preferable to submission. In both particulars was publicly declare that if the Capital were in any large Spain foiled. I'be Republic was established and freedom to worship God secured.

injury to us, and we determined to leave it. Coercion was threatened and we resisted it. Hence this war, is as clearly a war for natural rights as that of the Datch with Spain.

RICHMOND, October 4.—In the senate, the House bill relative to soldiers' bounties was passed. Also, the House bill authorizing the President to import duty free machinery to be used in the manufacture of clothers and shows for the army at once, "be truth. God has made us the Curators of an inferior cause when the time comes, our frind must have a property on these terms.

This is a war also, on our own part, for conscience and who, six months or more ago, wrote to a friend that a Dictatorship would be the upshot of this business, and that wanted him to enter the army at once, "be truth. God has made us the Curators of an inferior cause when the time comes, our frind must have a property on these terms.

This is a war also, on our own part, for conscience and who, six months or more ago, wrote to a friend that a Dictatorship would be the upshot of this business, and that he wanted him to enter the army at once, "be cause when the time comes, our frind must have a polyment of the amount of the amo This is a war also, on our own part, for conscience institution, put out the light of the Gospel, and overwhelm both races in a common ruin. If we were disthem, abaneon those sacred interests which are most dear to the human heart. We fight for religious and well as civil liberty. And in a contest for these interests, death is preferable to defeat.

> of the two wars, no human sagacity can determine .-That it-will be a long and wearisome one, it requires no particular foresight to determine. Our present glorious successes will but inflame our enemy. He can put two millions of mea into the field. It is the impression school. Never heartily in favor of republican instituof the writer that he will not abandon this struggle until he is fairly assured that he cannot bring a third element into it-an element now the source of our strength. It will take time to assure him of failure. But be that time long or short, if we do our duty, there can be no doubt as to the result. But we must do our duty.-Every man must do it; for before this war ends the services of every man will be required.

Whether the parallel is to be continued or not, in the duration of the two wars, of one thing we may be certain; it will be completed in a triumph, as grand on our part, as that which was achieved by Holland.— Never let it be supposed, while those few insignificant Provinces, hardly larger than some of our counties, animated by love of liberty, could defeat the veteran forces of Spain; that this powerful Confederacy can be subjugated by the armies of the North.

Having been lead into this parallel, which is not without interest and profit; and baving already extended this communication beyond newspaper limits, the writer must defer to a second number, an account of some of these seiges which occurred during the war be tween Holland and Spain, and which give to cur cities illustrious examples of the manner in which brave men in other climes have defended their household Gods. SILVER GREY.

From New Orleans, MOBILE, October 3d.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Jackson, October 2d, says, Butler has issued order No. 76, requiring all persons in New Orleans, male or female, 18 years of age or upwards, who sympathize with the Southern Confederacy, to report themselves by the 1st of October, with descriptive lists of their property, real and personal. If they renew their allegiance, they are to be recommended for pardon; if not, they will be fined and imprisoned and their property confiscated. The police of the city are charged with the duty of seeing that appare householder enrolls his property in their re-

A Yester bergers is reposed to have said at Wington that he aminted to bury 5,000 reters at She burg, and that when he left 600 were still left autors A letter writer to the Tribune says that they took in princeers in the battle and paranit than they los Harper's Ferry, and the same writer in the same le says they lest 14,500 at the latter place. Dug I lock estimates our killed, wounded, and missing at 000. Why be did not say 100,000, we are left to conjecture. Other writers represent the wounded of Gen. Lee's army as having all fallen into the hands of Mc-Clellan.

in their turn, the power of the enemy. How will they meet it? Will they resist to the death, or will they love to be deceived almost as well as they meet it? Will they resist to the death, or will they love to be. They will excite in Europe, the market for surrender? One thing is certain: they have had time which they are intended, nothing but the most unqualiwhich they are intended, nothing but the most unqualiand means to make themselves impregnable. It have fied derision. If we have been thus badly beaten, why been possible so to girdle them with tortifications, that is no use made of the victory? Why has not McClellan crossed the river and destroyed the army of Gen. Ice? Why has the latter been allowed to refresh and recruit at his leisura ?

The truth is this. The victory, though not so decisive as that of Manassas, was certainly a Confederate Major-Generals in the Army of the Chio. Gen. Morgan is advancing rapidly towards the Chio river, to reinforce Gen. bas been neglected which ought to have been done.— glers who left their colors and lingered behind had been present, McClellan's rout would have been irremeliable. But they were not in place, and the consequence was that Gen. Lee could not follow up his victory. He, however, remained on the fi-ld of battle all day Toursday, and refused a flag of truce from McClellan, which came with a request to be allowed to bury his dead .able-bodied man, who flees from an imperied city of Gen. Lee had ample time to remove his wounded, and which he is a native or a citizen, or in which he has he did rem ve them all, with the exception of a few who accumulated wealth. In such a case ro age or calling were too badly hurt to be moved. The Yankees took none except those of the last description. The Yan-

General Lee's whole loss, we hear, did not reach six thousand, killed, wounded, and missing. What the Yankees lost, we, of course, cannot ascertain with accuracy. But some estimate may be formed from the following statement of the Yankees themselves. First, Sumner' corps, reported 5,208. Second, Hooker's corps. The ington. There are strong points of resemblance be-correspondent says at one spot, around and in a barn, tween the rise of the Dutch Republic and that of our there were 1,250 wounded. Along the same road, and correspondent says at one spot, around and in a barn, within the distance of two miles, were three other hos-The contest between Holland and Spain was most pitals all full, and each calculated to receive 600 or 700; nequal. The latter had the largest and best army in say 2,000 in round numbers for the three. Here, then, the world-veteran troops-trained by Charles and are 8,458 for these two corps. The same writer says commanded by that great general, the Duke of Alva. the wounded are coming in by thousands. These thou-

The North on a Volcano.

The following letter from the Washington correspon dent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of the 10th alt., is significant of lively times ahead in Lincoln's dominions. It must be a terrible rebellion if they cannot get along with it without war among them-

If, by any combination of misfortunes, there should ever arise the necessity for a Military Dictator, it will be because Mr. Lincoln has failed to make the full and proper use of the Military Dictator's power, which he already claims and exercises. It will be another man signs of ours. The purpose of Spain was the absolute not more power, which will appear the necessity that

And now, having said this much, by way, as a Kenlanguage of Philip. "But if ye disregard these offers tucky politician would say, of clearing my records, let

shall remain a relic of that which at present exists; but ago, it declared that our profoundest peril lay in the His Majesty will strip bare and utterly depopulate the possibility that the people, in the anguish of their anxland and cause it to be inhabited again by strangers; lety to crush the rebellion, might consent to evince their gratitude to the savior of our nationality by making him a present of our liberty. In other words, so How similar have been the threats which have been exhausted are we becoming with the distractions of our uttered againse us. If our enemy can not subdue us, civil war, that too many might be willing to accept a

I cannot adequately tell you how unsettled the very foundations of all things seem becoming. The very air is electric with the sparks of revolution, and the whole community has become so inflamable that a single spark there is too much danger it may give way and engulf us.

What, for example must be the condition of public city we should have a provisional government in thirty days? I do not know that it would be right to give We have taken up arms to secure our civil and re- his name, though the remark was publicly made, but a ligious rights. The Union was perverted from its distinguished Senator (not a Western one either.) said purposes, so that it became a benefit to others and an precisely that, in so many words, to half a dezen of us, the other day, on the Avenue.

Nor is there wanting military men who have for months been looking forward to a Dictatorship as the end of all this distraction. I know one prominent General who, six months or more ago, wrote to a friend that

Said one of our most distinguished public men, but a day or two ago, in a conversation at which I had the fortune to be a listener: " I have been spending the afternoon talking with one of our leading Generals on this very subject of a possible coup d'etat. He has given me an inside view of military machinations, and I tell you we have more than ore General who has been Whether the parallel is to be continued in the length trying to shape events so as to make himself Dic-

firmed. From the cutset these machinations have been confined almost exclusively to Generals of the pro-slavery tions, it was not unnatural that they should look for opportunities of personal aggrandizement in the wreck of 1863. those institutions which they believed the convulsions of the war were sure to bring. The old secret organization along certain of our regular army officers, which looked to the establishment of a great military empire, the inception of which should be found in the conquest of Cuba, bore Northern as well as Southern names up on its lists; and Simon Bolivar Buckner could point to more than one fellow-member among our National Generals. That organization, of course, has died out; the idea has not.

But of late these revolutionary ideas begin to be whispered in other quarters. Within a fortnight I have heard the words "Provisional Government" on lips that a year ago could not have been tempted to syllable it. I do not say that with any class of our loyal men, Administration or anti-Administration such a continual control of the control of But of late these revolutionary ideas begin to be Administration or anti-Administration, such a contingency has come to be regarded as necessary or probable ; but I do think it a fact of marked significance that the idea begins to be tolerated as a possibility. The times are revolutionary; the sooner the powers that be recognize the fact the better for us all.

NARROW ESCAPS OF COL. P. F. STEVENS .- A recent letreceived in this city, gives the following account of the providential escape of Col. P. F. Stevens, of the Holcombe Legion, in one of the late battles:

"Col. P. F. Stevens' clothes were nearly shot off from him by bullets, and a spent ball hit him in his stomach, having knocked off the pommel of his saddle—two fragments of spent shells also hit him—one on the knee and the other on the right arm. His horse was shot three times and died on the battle field—and yet God was all around him. Though a brave, fearlest target, in the front, riding along his lines, not one of the enemy's demon strokes hurt him. To God be the praise."

negroes have been stolen from the people of North Alabama and Middle Tennessee in consummation of the aet of the Federal Congress declaring all property used in aiding the rebellion torfeited to the United States. that every householder enrolls his property in their respective districts.

From Tennessee.

Chattanogea, Oct. 2.—A company of par isan rangers yesterday drove the Yankee pickets, at Flat Bock, back to Nashville, killing several.

Flat Rock is three miles from Nashville.

The Nashville Dispalch, of the 30th, says that the steamer Forlorn Hope was captured a few miles below there on Sunday, by the rebells.

urane Alled with war intelli-

gence. So far as the city is concerned, no apprehensions are expressed, but it is admitted that the reported approach of Gen. Smith caused a universal panic, not only in Porkopolis, but throughout the State.

The city was filled with volunteers who flocked in unarmed and unorganized, who were advised to return, as they were not reeded, but to hold themselves in readiness. Business, however, continued suspended, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens, white and black, were engaged in the entrenchments on the Kenton, and the citizens of the state of the province of the comment of the comment of the citizens of the comment of the citizens of the comment of the citizens of the citizens of the comment of the citizens of the cit

Three works of defense are being constructed in the fear of Covington and Newport—Forts Mitchel, Shalee and Anderson.
The latter is on the Pike running South.
Gen. Lew. Wallace is in command, and is said to have his hands full with the hastily collected from leving.

The Creatte of the control of the latter is on the latter is on the Pike running South.

South Superior of the latter is on the Pike running South.

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The latter is on the Pike running South. Three works of defense are being conkees claim to have taken 2,000 prisoners. If so, where collected raw levies. The Gazette of the

5th says: The streets are fairly alive with moving columns of armed men. The city military companies filed through the streets yesterday in splendid style, and made a magnificent appearance. From the interior, we learn, the country is fairly alive. Men are rushing to arms, and every train comes in loaded with volunteers, armed and ready loaded with volunteers, armed and ready for action. They are pouring in by thousands. Ohio regiments are coming in free-The former had no organized army. Its population was small; its resources limited; its territory insignificant. Yet for eighty years it wagel war with the most potent empire upon earth, and during the progress of the struggle became "a mighty state, binding about the empire of Charles.

The parallel is clear thus far—our enemy outnumbers us in men and exceeds us in resources, as did Spain the Netherlands. Why shall not the parallel continue? Whether we fight him eight years or eighty years, what shall prevent our growth during the struggle to a great nation?

Again the Netherlands fought their powerful enemy without assistance. They sought it but in vain. They sought it from France—but France—we Catholic are designed on the parallel or the parallel of the structure of the columns that are concentrating for operations in the altered votal that are concentrating for operations in the targe force to swell the columns that are concentrating for operations in the commanded by the large force to swell the columns that are concentrating for operations in the targe force to swell the columns that are concentrating for operations in the targe force to swell the columns that are concentrating for operations in the targe force to swell the columns that are concentrating for operations in the targe force to swell the columns that are concentrating for operations in the sum of the columns that are concentrating for operations in the sum of the columns that are concentrating for operations in the sum of the columns that are concentrating for operations in the columns that are concentrating for operations in the transported to the store. He columns that are concentrating for operations in the columns that are concentrating for operations in the columns that are concentrating for operations in the transported Smith, even if he is marching on the city, must still be a considerable distance from our guns. We have no fears for Cincinnati.

JOHN ROSS THE CHEBOKEE. The Chicago Journal,

It is safe.

of the 29th ult., says : John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, arrived at Chicago yesterday, accompanied by his family and retinue of about fifty persons, en route for Washington, where he will lay the grievances of his people before the President, and urge the sending of a body of troops to clear the territory of hostile tribes of Indians and cutthroat rebels. John Ross is a Union man; never was anything else, and never could be. But, for more than a year his life and that of his friends has been in the hands of traitors, and the chief was compelled to pursue the course he has taken, in order to save his people from ruin. He has played his part wisely and successfully, and we now hope the Government will fellow out its work of reclaiming that country: About three on the 2d inst. at Mount Williams Church, Holly Shelter weeks ago, Ross and his relatives were overpowered by superior numbers and forced to leave the territory.—
Making the best of their way to St. Joseph, Missouri, they came from thence by railroad to this city, and left leave the command to the comm last evening on the Michigan Central Railroad for

THE PIEDMONT RAILROAD .- The Danville Appeal states that the contractors are vigorously prosecuting this important work. The entire grading is to be completed by the 1st of May next, under a heavy penalty. Already a mile or so of it is done, and a large number of hands are engaged upon it every day. The number of hands will be increased shortly to fifteen hundred, and it is said the grading will be done by Christmas, perhaps

Richmond Whig.

AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC.

A MILITARY COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS. Fellow Citizens ON THE DAY last appointed by the President of the

Confederate States as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His blessings upon our arms, a few gentlemen in the Town of Wilson, North Carolina, subscribed over \$5,000 (since increased to over \$8,000) as the beginning of a fund to be not less than \$100,000, to be devoted endowment of a Minitary College in Wilson, N. C., for the education of the orphan boys of such soldiers as have fallen, or may hereaiter fall, in defence of the Confederacy. The plan so far as matured is as follows:—

and the interest to be devoted to the support and education of orphan Cadets. 3. The institution is to combine the characteristics of a

3. The institution is to combine the characteristics of a thorough Collegiate and a thorough military course, and is to receive paying Cadets on terms usual m Military Academies, and all the profits from this department are to go to swell the endowment fund, and thus increase the capatons with the contraction of the capatons. bilities of the College to educate or hans.

4 The first fund of \$100,000 is to be obtained as follows: Every gentleman making a donation of \$50 or more, is thereby to become a Trustee of the College, and to have one vote in the Board for every \$50 given by him to this fund. It is apparent that this at once secures the College from ever becoming sectarian or sectional. Any lady making a donation of \$50 or more, may designate some gentleman as Trustee to represent this amount. The donations may be made in boads of five some lemonts. tleman as Trustee to represent this amount. The donations may be made in boads of five equal amounts, payable annually, and bearing interest from January 1, 1863. Thus: a gentieman gives five bonds for \$200, each payable severally on Jan'y 1, 1864, Jan'y 1, 1865, Jan'y 1, 1866, Jan'y 1, 1867, and Jan'y 1, 1868, all bearing interest from Jan'y 1, 1863. This is a donation of \$1,000. None of these bonds are to be considered binding until \$100,000 be thus secured.

5. Every donor may designate the County or State to which his donation is to be assigned: and orphan cadets will be taken as nearly as practicable from different sections of the Confederacy, in proportion to the amounts received therefrom.

ceived therefrom.

6. Any individual contributing \$2,500, shall have the deignation of one orphan cadet, to receive the benefit of his fund during the donor's natural life.

7. When there shall be no longer any claim upon the fund in behalf of orphans of soldiers who fall in the wars of the

Confederacy, other orphins shall receive the benefit of this ndowment, in some manner hereafter to be designated by

patriotic project.

The College will train accomplished soldiers to take the places of those who are cut off, and many a man will more places of those who are cut off, and many a man will mote freely enter our armies, and our men now in the field will be still more ready with a glad heart to sacrifice themselves for their country when they know that their boys are to be handsomely cared for. It is a Christian project. The God of eternal truth says "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." And He also says, "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given, will He pay him again." Let all who love their land and trust their God come up to our help speedily.

The Rev. Dr. Deems has been appointed the Financial Agent. All communications may be addressed to him at

The Rev. Dr. Deems has been appointed the Financial Agent. All communications may be addressed to him at Wilson, N. C. Persons sending subscriptions will please specify the amount they desire to give, and their Post Offices. Proper bonds to be filled will be sent them. Now is the time for action. Let us remember that every subscriber to this fund gives assurance to all his fellowed tisens that he has faith in the final success of our cause, and thus helps to increase the trust of our friends and weaken the confidence of our enemies.

EDMUND MOORE, ZENO. H. GREENE,

ZENO. H. GHEENE, JOHN T. BARNES,

Wilson, N. C., 26th, Sept. 1862

* All the papers published within the Confederate States are respectfully requested to give this Appeal a few innerions. Eept. 29th, 1862

INTEREST SEARING TREASURY NOTES. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RIGHMOND, Sept. 26, 1862.

DUBLIC MOZICE is hereby given, that Congress to the congress of the

martial law be relaxed, and the business houses be opened, with the distinct understanding that they be closed at an early hour each day, in order that the whole population subject to military duty be drilled.

Three works of defense are being con-

On the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., on Rocky Point, of Diptherea, JOSEPH HENRY, son of John N. and Sarah M. Bowden, aged 2 years and 1 month.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid

Actuated by his example, and confiding in his ability and patriotism, a company, comprising the best and bravest spirits in his district, was immediately organized, and he

Ard leaving in battle no stain on his name, Looked proudly to Heaven from his death bed of fame. Looked proudly to Heaven from his death bed of fame.

Captain Williams was a singularly, unobtrusive and modest man. His charity was open as the day. He went about doing good among his neighbours and friends, especially the poor and humble, with no other incentive than his native benevolence, and an innate sense of duty. The marked popularity he enjoyed followed rather than was sought after by him. The concurrent and universal testimony of his men is that in sickness or in health; in battle or in camp, he was ever their faithful Captain, protector and friend. To this he pledged himself, when he first ralled them around him; and until death discharged the obligation, nobly was the pledge redeemed. He was one of that "neble army of martyrs" who has left to his countrymen a bright and shining example,—and to his widow and little children a legacy purer than gold, and more precious than rubies, and which the hand of oppression nor avarioe can ever—wrest from them. A life usefully and honourably spent, crowned by a glorious death in defence of the nationality of the Sunny land he loved so well.

Ch, if there be on this earthly sphere,

Oh, if there be on this earthly sphere, A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear, Tis the last libation that Liberty draws,

That the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause

OFFICE W. & W. R. R., October 6th.

LL CONTRIBUTIONS for the sick and needy here, if A directed to Mayor Dawson or P. W. Fanning, Esq., will be carried free on this Road. The Agents of this Road are requested to exert themselves to send in fresh vegeta bles, chickens, eggs and the like, ether as donations or for The market is very light, and those remaining, need fresh food and other sick comforts.

S. L. FREMONT. Oct. 7th, 1862

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Joseph Lewis) COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER. IN EQUITY.

Eliza Ann Lewis. Eliza Ann Lewis. J T appearing upon the affidavit of Adam Empie, Feq., I Solicitor for Plaintiff, that the defendant in this case, Esiza Ann Lewis, has absented nerse f from her u-nat place of abode, so that process cannot be personally served on her, notice is hereby given to the said rizs Ann Lewis, of appear at the rext term of this Court, to be held for the county of New Hanover, on the 4th atonday after the 4th Monday in September, ins. then and there to plead answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken x parte as to her, and a decree made accordingly.
Witness, A. M. Waddell, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office, this 12th day of ceptember, 1862.
[7&4-ltewt0] A. M. WADDELL, C. M. F.

UNION ASSOCIATION. MOUNT GI LEAD, SAMPSON CO., Sept. 27, 1:62. I NASMUCH as the y llow fever is prevailing to a considerable extent in Wilmington, and as it is getting scattered in the country by so much traveling, and thereby the people becoming excited on the subject and fearing that the e would not be that cordial reception that we would wish extended to the delegates and visitors. Therefore, Resolved. That we request the Union Association to post one its meeting with us, from Tuesday after the first sabbath in December, 1862.

Done in Conference, Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in

September, 1862. HUGH MCALPIN, Mod. Oct. 3d, 1862.—13-15t—7-1t*

AS. VANN, C. Cierk. ALUABLE HOTEL FOR SALE AT HIGH POINT,

NORTH CAROLINA. DEING engaged in other pursuits, we have concluded to beill the very valuable four story BillCK HOTEL, opposite the Depot. This Hotel is well known to the traveling public. It is now being kept by the Misses Barbe; has been well patronized, even to the capacity of accommodations; the traveling custom is very great, besides it is an EATING HOUSE (supper and breaklast) for the Railroad travel; it is one of the best hotels along the N. C. Rail Road, in fact, equal to the best in the State.

As this property is well known, we deem it unnecessary

Road, in fact, equal to the best in the State.

As this property is well known, we deem it unnecessary to further describe it. Any person wishing to keep a Hotel, or invest his money profitably, may find in this property an extraordinary opportunity.

This variable property will be rold at public sale on the 17th day of October, inst; possession given lat January, 1863. Terms easy; made known on the day of sale.

The Misses Barbee, present occupants, will sell on ressonable terms the most of the furniture now used in the House. Oct. 4, 1862-24-ts. JOHN CARTER. W. SHEEK.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT HIGH
POINT, N. C.

ON FRIDAY, October 17th, 1862, I will sell, to the highest bidder, FiVE LOTS in the town of high Point, being the premises hitherto occupied by the High Point Female School. On one of the lots is a three-story BRICK
BUILDING, containing 24 rooms; 6 of them 18 by 19 feet
each; 9, 11 by 15 feet each; 4, 16 by 15 feet each and 1,33
by 15 feet. The other 4 rooms are in a wing, which contains also a private stair-case. There is a two-story porch
the full length of each front of the main building. Beaides
this building, the premises include a good Smoke-house and
Pantry; a fine Brick Building containing hitchen, washroom, ironing-room and clothes-room; a servants' Dwelling
House with two rooms; a very good stable with 15 stalls,
and other necessary out-buildings; beaides two wells of
purest water, each furnished with a good wooden pump.—
The gardon cannot be surpassed. SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT HIGH

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 25TH INTERIOR, the following persons broke out of the Jall of New Hanover County: J. J. Renson, of Bladen County; G. A. Johnson, of Moore's Artillery; O. H. Crumpler, of the 51st Rogt. Jarvis Polly, of Swansboro'; T. W. Johnson, from Bogue

Sept. 26, 1862.-17:tf

The Fever.

We learn that 35 new cases have been reported since deaths, but know of six.

changed, but we are happy to learn that it continues to what we do know. vield more readily to treatment.

PROGRESS OF THE FEVER .- The physicians report 34 new cases on yesterday. We also hear of 11 deaths in town, and a lady on the Sound, Mrs. ALEXANDER MC-RAE, Jr .- Daily Journal, 3d inst.

WE hear of eight or possibly nine interments yesterinformed, whether it was accomplished last night or this morning. On the day before yesterday there were seven interments instead of six as stated approximately.

Daily Journal, 3d inst. The Fever.

Forty new cases are reported as having occurred yesand three left over for interment this morning.

The following will exhibit as near as may be, the progress of the disease for the last seven days. The number of new cases is given correctly for each day from the reports furnished to the Mayor. The deaths are pabulum to the disease. compiled from the interments at Oakdale Cemetery, and such other means of information as we could obtain. It place of the first of October as moving day this year, is possible, therefore, that part of the mortality of one and about that time hiring and renting houses must be day may be set opposite to another, but none are count- attended to .- Daily Journal, 2d inst. ed twice, so that the aggregate result is the same:

		New cases.	Deaths.	
Baturday, Se	ptemb	er 27th29	13	
Sunday,	* **	28th45	20	
Monday,	"	29th43	10 estimat	ed.
Tuesday,		30th41	8	
Wednesday,	Octobe	r 1st35	7	
Thursday,		2d34	11	
Friday,	44	3d40	13	
Tota	al	267	82	

This would exhibit a mortality equal to 30 per cent.

Skillful medical attendance with good and careful nursing, may and do mitigate the severity of the disease, but while the weather continues as it is, we doubt whether its spread can be otherwise restricted than by the want of fuel to feed upon.

We have heard of 6 deaths since our issue of yester- dants. day .- Daily Journal, 4th.

ALL quiet along the Potomac, or was se at the latest dates, and they are not so late as we could wish them to be, for the present temporary schedule on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad puts us two days behind with our Richmond and Petersburg papers, and indeed feeling was manifested, and the most liberal spirit diswith all our papers from points North or West of played. We trust that these efforts of our sister com-

It is quite likely that General Lee still maintains his position not far from Shepherdstown, while it is equally strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of our probable that the enemy has regained possession of Harper's Ferry, which is a position that can only be held by a large force, and which proved a trap for the Yankee force of near twelve thousand men, who were. surrounded there by Jackson. Careful examinations | The Hon'ble made by General, then Major Whiting, convinced General Johnston of the untenableness of that place last year, in consequence of which he fell back from it.

Where the next collision will take place, it is impossible for us even to surmise. We have been awaiting manding this Department. They are directed to Dr. Edw'd North, care of the Mayor of Wilmington, No. Co. intelligence of the utmost importance from the West. Stirring events may have taken place in that section, but it so, we have not yet heard of them. Now that

Bragg and Kirby Smith have formed a junction, while

I have the honor to be, Sir, Humphrey Marshall is said to blockade the Ohio, some decisive stroke may be expected. General Price's movements are enveloped in more darkness than those of almost any other of our commanders, but we think that he will soon be heard of.

ing last week. Her first arrival here from Nassau was on the 29th or 30th of July last.

Nassau is now an infected port. So, it may be said is Wilmington. The impression-nay the conviction here is, that the disease now prevailing at this point was originally brought from Nassau by the Kate .-That, of course, does not render the popular feeling towards that vessel very kind, although mere popular impulse, based upon revenge, is apt to act rashly, and is not a sure basis for argument or deliberative action .-However, the Kate has been sent below, and is performing quarantine. Some favour her being relieved with the warmest gratitude. and brought up to town-others do not. Among the minority who favoured the release of the vessel, if she should prove, upon examination, to be perfectly free from disease, are to be found nearly all the members of near Martinsburg, from which we make a few extracts, the medical profession, both resident and visiting. Their as going to show the state of things there as well as the opinion is entitled to much weight. They seem to think that it would be useless to try by quarantine to exclude that which we have already got here. They are also informed that there land for us, and I think it was a grand mistake we eve went there." * * Most people think, because we di are medical and other stores on board of the vessel which would be very valuable now.

On the other hand it was contended that the Kate had Yellow Fever on board the second time, as well as the first-that in fact she arrived with two dead bodies -that she came from an infected West India port. ult., has arrived. That her cargo was taken in there, and that breaking give a fresh impetus to the disease now prevailing here. sensation in Europe, and although some hold back, it is That her cargo, if taken out, could neither be sold nor evident that the current of feeling, opinion and influence shipped before frost, as none of the railroads could or sets strongly in favour of an early recognition of the would take it before that time, and that if they could Southern Confederacy to be followed by substantive acor would, the sending it away to other points would at tion calculated to give this recognition a character of the least be at the risk of spreading the disease indefin- greater importance than that of mere idle form. The

We learn that yesterday afternoon upon the representation of members of the medical profession, Dr. Worth, is the Confederacy, and proclaiming martial law in his Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation, own regions, must increase the contempt of all civilized granted a conditional permission for the release of the | nations for a dynasty so puerile and so reckless, and for Kate from quarantine, and for her coming up town, but a people so wholly lost to their former freedom as tamethat this permission was, upon the remonstrance of the people subsequently withdrawn, so that the Kate is not coming up. The permission was conditioned upon her being found free from disease. We understand that cial circles in Europe predicted the speedy recognition there was one case of sickness found on board of her.

The feelings of our people here are deep and carnest to be pending between France and Russia, looking to upon this matter-deeper than we had thought, and we | the same result. think it would be much safer for the Kate not to come near this place at present.

We are requested to state, for the information of those not able to buy provisions, that they can obtain such as the Committee bave, at the stores of Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth, and Mr. R. M. Lain's.

Provisions may also be bought at the stores of T. C. Craft, and R. M. Lain. on Market street.

Wood.-We are requested by the Sanitary Committee to atate that there is no wood to be had in town, and that it is It opposes recognition, however, until the South has very much wanted. It is hoped that our friends in the country, who have wood, will send some to town without delay.

paper will be found highly interesting.

The reader's attention is called to the sale of High Point property. See advertisements in another column.

We have heard it suggested that permission has been obtained by speculating parties to ship flour from Richmond to Wilmington, on the score of lumanity. Now we beg to say that if permission has been so given, it for the negroes has been obtained on false pretenc s. No flour has sold here by any parties so obtaining it, except at the usual our last. We have not ascertained the exact number of speculative prices. None under thirty dollars per barrel, whereas it could have been, "on the score of The scope of the disease does not seem to be much humanity," sold for eight to ten dollars less. We say

If this thing is to be done, let the permission be asked for by the public authorities of town not by speculators, who would coin money out of it. Let such things be marked and stopped.

The first of October is moving day in this town. being the commencement of the renting year. Yesterday we saw nothing of the kind. We question if anyday. There is one about which we are not certainly body moved unless to get out of the place. We doubt whether any renting arrangements were made during the last month, or at least the latter part of it. Teaants and landfords were alike absent.

and a resumption of accustomed avocations. Houses gins to approach. now are closed up. Une can walk for squares without terday. There were 10 burials in Oakdale Cemetery, seeing one house open or occupied, and sundry mornings this week we have come from our place of abode to our office without meeting or seeing a white face. All this is depressing enough, but it is better that it should be so than that people should remain needlessly to give

The first of November will probably have to take the

WE are informed that last night's train on the Manchester Road brought down from Sumter, S. C , a large quantity of articles of food and delicacies for the sick, contributed by the good ladies of that town. This is kindness at the right time. They have our thanks. Daily Journal, 2d inst.

OUR SISTER COMMUNITIES .- First and foremost of those who have come forward to the assistance of our of the reported cases. It is probable, however, that a truly afflicted town, let us pay a tribute of heartfelt large proportion of the deaths occur among the old gratitude to the noble city of Charleston, which has cases, as those taken this week are generally reported sent her most skillful Physicians and experienced Nurupon more favorable terms. We are not certain that ses. They have labored nobly and well, and the good for the purpose of robbery. we have reported all the deaths, but think we are in the they have done is incalculable. The time to pay a fit ting tribute to their self-sacrificing devotion is not yet come, but now and at all times the expression of our grateful thanks is due.

The good town of Sumter, through her ladies, has also been among the first to respond to our call for delicacies for the sick and necessaries for their atten-

The Fayetteville Observer mentions the philanthropic exertions being made there in the same direction. We extract its account of what has been done and acknowledge it gratefully.

We publish to-day the proceedings of a meeting held at Goldsboro', on the 2d instant, in which the kindest munities may all tend to the effectual relief of the many suffering families in our community. They certainly authorities and others, who are fighting "the battle of life" with the fell destroyer.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S BURRAU. JOHN DAWSON,

Trusting that the Medicines will reach you at an early Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant, THOMAS LINING, Surgeon and Medical Purveyor.

JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

We are requested by Mayor Dawson, to acknowledge the receipt of the above-mentioned packages of medicines, and to return the thanks of this commu- Messrs Editors -THE STEAMER "KATE."-It is known that this nity, as well as his own, to General Beauregard for steamer arrived here, the second time from Nassau, dur. | this as well as the many other acts of kindness and thoughtful humanity, for which this town is indebted to

Aid for Wilmington.

Messrs. Fullon and Price: In the multiplicity of duties consequent upon the prevailing epidemic, I have unintentionally emitted to notice two egrams, the one from Hon. R. H. Slough, Mayor of Mopile, tendering the services of Physicians and Nurses, and the other from C. H. Noble, Esq., Director of the Howard Association of New Orleans, proffering aid; both under date However tardy this public acknowledgment, I beg leave, for the people of this stricken city, and for myself, to assure those friends of the afflicted, that their prompt and

WE have been kindly shown a letter from the camp opinion of the soldiers about Maryland:

"Our army has been over into Maryland, and we are now back once more in old Virginia, where I hope and trust we may stay. There is little or no sympathy in Mary-* Most people think, because we did went there. The most people think, because we did not stay in Maryland, that we were driven from there. It is not so. It was impossible for us to get supplies there, and our men became half famished. That was our princi-

THE ANGLO-SAXON with Liverpool dates to the 18th

As was to have been expected, the recent defeats of proclamations of Lincoln decreeing emancipation in the territories of a hostile and foreign-power-for such ly to surrender up their rights to a dictatorship so stupid as that of Abraham Lincoln.

It is said that at the sailing of the steamer, commerof the Southern Confederacy. Negotiations were said

A Paris correspondent believes that Count Mersier has been ordered by the Government of France to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in

America for the sake of humanity. not wait fany longer before recognizing the Southern Confederacy." The London Times says all Europe, enemies as well as friends of the Confederacy, will yield it admiration. It has "gained a reputation for genius and valor which the most famous nations may envy." both " won and kept its frontiers by its own exertions."

The London Herald (Derby's organ) urges interference, if mediation is retused. The Liverpool Courier urges France and England now to interfere. It thinks OUR CORRESPONDENCE from Martinsburg in to-day's they can no longer refuse the application for recognition. The London Globe thinks "revolutionary symptoms are but too apparent in the Federal States."

The news from the Continent is unimportant. Garibaldi is worse.

The Openion Nationale, of Paris, Prince Nap organ, condemns the idea of an mancipation proclamation for the negroes in anticipation, and in very evere terms, while the Dublin Freeman's Journal (a Union paper) points out the inutility of such a measure tor the negroes themselves.

We give these things for what they may be worth. So many false hopes have been raised—so many baseless speculations lounded upon the expected confingencies of foreign intervention, recognition, etc., that we; in common with the rest of our people, are unwilling to allow our minds to rest upon such a subject for any length of time. Yet we must expect to be recognized sometime, and we will be. We must expect this war to end some time, and it will end. If it do not soon end, there will be domestic revolutions at the North-inter Sympathy for Wilmington-Meeting in Goldsbare' nal disturbances, complete disintegration. We know what we suffer, but our social system and internal organization are as yet intact. It is not so at the North where there are few or no elements of stability.

We do not say that there is anything in the givings out to which we have referred. Probably there is not. But there may be, and we cannot but think that the With the first frost, there will be a return to town time for recognition and action-not unfriendly-be-

Meanness Store-Brenking.

It has come to our knowledge that one or two persous have applied to the Sanitary Committee for and obtained provisions under the plea that they were not able to buy them, whereas it afterwards turned out the said persons were fully prepared to pay for what they wanted. Such conduct deserves the severest reprobation. In any future cases of the kind the names chall be published. Provisions are precured by the committee by means of donations and otherwise, and placed in proper hands for distribution to the poor and sick, who re unable to pay for them.

Other provisions are for sale-and those that want them, and able to pay, can get such as are in the stores,

We hear that three stores were broken open early est night. What was taken out of them we do not Hinn int, CD Horrell, J Pilkerton, J W Thomson, M Walt, know. This is a very wrong proceeding. If it is necessary to resort to such measures for food, it must be thing of the kind, and we must therefore conclude that Capps, J Parris, J Greely, A Isly, A L Coble, J Dickson, the act of breaking into the three stores last night was

The Sun pours down during the day with solsticial flerceness, while heavy dews and figs settle at night, returning upon us all the mephitic vapors which the Fun had exhaled. A good stiff breeze, a gale--a coung hurricane might dous some good. But if the Fquenex brought such along we do

Bull Nelson, the man who was so badly thrashed at Richmond, Kentucky, by Kirby Smith, was shot in the Galt House in Louisville on the 29th ult., by General Jefferson C. Davis. He expired in a few minutes. So the Richmond Enquirer learns from New York tress Monroe.

Gold at New York had advanced to 1231/2

WORKING WRONG BOTH WAYS .- Whilst we get a Richmond mail semi-occasionally, it will be seen from the annexed paragraph from the Examiner, that Mr. Reagan's rule of irregulation works beautiful both ways. Will Mr. Reagan regign ?:

The mail from the South failed again last night .-We should not mention this but it has become so common, so flagrant, and so intolerable that human patience gives way under it. Why are these repeated failures on the great link of cmmunication with the South? We hear of no railroad bridges or railroad-Mayor of Wilmington, No. Ca.

Sir: I have this day forwarded by N. E. Rail Road, two barrels of Medicated Liquor, and a box containing 12 ounces Quinine and ½ ib. Opium, for the sick in your city.

They have been sent by order of General Beauregard, combined the side of tracks being washed away, yet if we get two mails in has been abused beyond endurance. Is there no remedy? Can Congress do nothing?

We presume the temporary alteration of the schedule on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road will explain the whole matter, and has been caused by the epidemic raging here, in order to relieve the Conductors and Engineers from night air as much as possible.

For the Journal.

MARTINSBURGH, VA., Sept. 27th, 1862.

Thinking that you and many of our friends might be pleased to hear from the remaining few of the old 38th regiment in A. P. Hill's division, I have seated myself under the branches of an old oak for the purpose of in rming you that there are a few of the old regiment yet able for service. We were in nearly every fight below Richmond, then came up to Gordonsville, were in the fight at Cedar Run, 9th August; fought through all the battles at Manassas, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th August, had quite a little brush near Fairfax, C. H., Monday, 1st inst., crossed the Potomac River a few miles below Harper's Ferry, 8th inst., and per's Ferry on Saturday evening, 12th inst., and campedthe enemy from the Ferry bombed usall day Sunday .-Late Sunday evening we advanced upon the place and drove in their pickets. Early Monday morning our batteries, which had advanced during the night and taken position, commenced bombing the Ferry, when very soon the white flag went up and our forces soon marched down and took possession of the place with about 13 000 prisoners, about 80 pieces of Artillery and several thousand small arms, besides Commissary, Quarter Master's and Sut'ers stores. Wednesday morning we crossed the Potomac at Shepardstown and took a part in the great battle near Sharpsburg, Md. on the same day-we occupied the extreme right wing. Our Brigade (Pender's) did not engage in the fight, though we lay under a very heavy fire all the evening. A portion of our Division, Branch's and Gregg's Brigade, was engaged-here the lamented Branch fell upon the field. We stood picket all night and lay under a very heavy picket fire all the next day (18th,)-about 2 o'clock, A. M., we left our post, and about 7 c'clock, 19th, we re- bill. crossed the River at Shepardstown—the enemy in close pursuit-we fell back and camped for the night; next morning, 20th, we returned to the River and drove back a Division of the enemy's Infantry, which had crossed during the bulk here might tend, as such things have tended, to the Federal army under Pope have created a profound night, killing and capturing quite a number and making them take the water like ducks. We remained on the field until night, when we fell back to this place, where we have been since-resting and recruiting. There is now only 166 total present of the 38th, the remainder being killed, wounded. sick and deserted. Col. Hoke being wounded at Mechanicsville, 20th June, has not yet returned. Lieut. Col. Armfield being sick, returned and joined us in time for last Saturday's fight, and got wounded in the wrist. Major Andrews resigning at Gordonsville, the command fell upon Capt. Ashford, he being wounded at Manassas on Saturday, 30th August. The regiment is now under the command of Capt. McLauchlin. I cannot say where the enemy are, or what they are doing. We are only waiting to find out their movements, and to recruit and rest, &c. The whole command of the old 38th present and absent, is 622 rank and There is one thing certain, all of A. P. Hill's Division is

fighting men. You may judge so from the annexed compli-

"HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION,) Camp Branch, Sept. 24th, 1862. Soldiers of the Light Division :-

You have done well, and I am well pleased with you. You have fought in every battle from Mechanicsville to Shepardstown, and no man can yet say that the Light Division was ever broken. You held the left at Manassas against

overwhelming numbers, and saved the army. You saved The Paris Patrie looks upon the American war as the day at Sharpsburg, and at Shepardstown you were seabout over." The Constitutionnel says " Europe can- lected to face a storm of round shot, shell and grape, such as I have never before seen. I am proud to say to you that your services are apprecia-

ed by our General, and that you have a reputation in this Army which it should be the object of every officer and private to enstein "

A. P. HILL, Maj. General. I must say that all our forces bave fought well-often after hard marches, short rations and great loss of sleep, we

As I am in great haste, I must now close

Adj't 30th Reg't N. C. Troops.

The Banitary Committee beg through your paper to acknowledge the following contributions for the relief of the suffering and destitute of our city: Jas. G. Burr, \$30; Walker Meares, \$50; Jas. C. Smith, \$10; Mrs. S. E. Gregory, of Pocotaligo, S. C., \$10; Asa A. Brown, \$20; Jas. S. Lane, \$20. From the Ladies of Sumter, S. C., two lots of chickens; Mrs. Medway, \$20.

For the Journal. At a meeting of the citizens of Goldsboro', on the 2d in the Mayor, Jesse J. Baker, was called to the Chair and stated the object of the meeting to be to express sym-pathy for the people of Wilmington, so sorely afflicted by yellow fever, and to make some organized effort for the re-

yellow fever, and to make some organized effort for the re-lief of the suffering and destiture.

On motion of E. A. Thompson, Esq., a Committee was appointed consisting of John Everett, E. B. Borden, T. T. Hollowell, John Wright and J. B. Whitaker, to solicit do-nations in provisions, and money to be laid out by the Com-mittee in purchasing provisions, to be sent from day to day to Wilmington, for the relief of the poor and destitute, un-der the direction of Mayor Dawson; and also to receive and forward for sale there any provisions which the owners forward for sale there any provisions which the owners felt unable to give, over and above what the Committee

The meeting was addressed with earnestness and feeling, by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Athores and every one seemed anxious to do something. A thorest contribution was made, had the means to buy. and the Mayor announced that the Commis-Town had made an appropriation for the same objects.

On motion of E. B. Borden, Esq., the Wilmington Jour nal and Goldsboro' Tribune were requested to publish the proc edings, not for the purpose, as he explained, of letting it be known what his own town was doing, but with the hope of drawing the attention of others to the subject, and inducing them to act.

on motion, the meeting adj proced.

JESSE J. BAKER, Ch'm. THOS. T. HOLLOWELL, Sen'y.

List of the Killed, Wounded and Missing In Companies "C" and "E," First N. C. Troops, at th Maryland Heights and Sharpsburg, Md.: Company C.—Killed. W Huffom Walker, David P Her-Company C.—Killed—W Hollom Walker, David F Her-ring. Wounded—Wm D Helly, H S Keith, J T Bridgers, W H Batten, A G Batten, D S Barnes, J T Bass, C H Baker, Wm Gay, R J Hinnant, W B Johnson, S A Morris, G O'Neill. A D Pitman, L Pace, S R Thomson, E Y Thom-son. Missing—F M Keith, J H Lewis, H B Hollimon, T

Company E.-Killed-H G Williams. Wounded-Sergi G C Guthrie. Corpl A Williamson, Privates S R Bell. S I Thomson, Lt J Hamilton, F Sutton, J S Long, T Owins, I

Simmons, R J Fossit.

MESSES. FDITORS "Journal:" Please publish the above casualties in the two New Banover Companies, First N. C. Troops, for the information of their friends.

Yours, &c., T. H. W. McINTIRE, From the Confederate Union.

Those "Peace Propositions." Some of our sober and staid citizens were, on Wed nesday last, quite exercised by a revelation contained in the letter of the Army Correspondent of the Savannah Republican, from Maryland, under date September fith. P. W. A." is a clever, intelligent and amiable gentleman, and hastens to communicate to the people of the South the gratifying news that peace in near by, if we will but put forth our hands and take it. A prominent citizen of Maryland, just arrived at the head quarters papers of the 30th, brought by flag of truce from For- of Gen. Lee, says "P. W. A." brings intelligence that the Lincoln Government, if the offer of peace came from our side, was ready to come to terms on an equita table basis of adjustment. It may be that our friend P. W. A." has been innocently imposed on-or it may be, that he has got tired of serving up the same bloody dish to his readers every week and month, and has concluded to change the "bill of fare" for one day

at least. Perhaps he had in his mind the following ad

vice of a devotee of Anicins Calins: " Can anything be more disgusting than the repetition of the same dishes? What hideous sin have you committed, that, for more than a month, your choice out of a thousand possible soups, should be limited to oyster or mulligatawny? Why in Spring invariably appeareth that brown gravy with shreds of carrot and chopped fragments of asparagus? Salmon is good; but Salmon four times a week maketh sick the heart of man. There is a season for roast lamb-and I almost wish there were not-for during that season a quartered ipnocent appears on every table. Chickens we like; but why should they always be set down before us covered with white sauce, and vis-a-vis to salted tongue? Why should the happy time of Christmas be ever associated in our minds with the smell of roasted turkey, or that of Michæ'mas with the ranker sayour of goose. Is it good that you should dine on Friday, precisely and absolutely as you dined on the Thursday, Wednesday and Tuesday preceding, with the very same viands offered to you, in exactly the same order, though on each occasion you have planted your limbs under cover of a different mahogany?"

Our friend " P. W. A." must excuse our pleasantry. We read his letters with great interest and seldom find anything to complain of. Like the boy who hit his daddy, it was not that he didn't love him, but Dad stood so fair he could'nt belp it.

Special Dispatch to the Savannah Republican. 1 WINCHESTER, September 30 .- Telegraphic commuication from this place Southward has at last been

Our army is quiet, resting and receiving conscripts and stragglers, who are coming in daily and rapidly, building up our forces. The army is in a far better condition to-day than i vas when it entered Maryland. The enemy shows no

disposition to cross the Potomac since the disastrous flair at Shepherdstown. The weather is highly favorable to the wounded, and most of them are being sent to Richmond and Staun-

RICHMOND, September 30 .- The Senate to-day passed the House bill to repeal the law authorizing the commutation of soldiers' clothing, and to require the Secetary of War to furnish clothing in kind; also, the Senate bill to authorize military courts to attend the army in the field. The bill relative to Partizan Rangers, passed yesterday, was reconsidered and amended so as to authorize the President to receive into the service regiments embracing conscripts in States west of the Mississippi.

The House was engaged all day, except when it secret session, in further consideration of the exemption

From Port Hudson, La.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF COMMODORE PORTER AND GENERAL PHELPS. PORT HUDSON, Sept. 30, via MOBILE.-A gentleman who arrived here to day from New Orleans says it was reported there when he left that the Confederate States steamer 290 was off the mouth of the Mississippi river, and had captured an outward bound vessel having on board as passengers Gen. Phelps and Commodore Porter, who were taken prisoners, transferred to the steamer 290, and placed in confinement.

The Governor of Georgia has been notified of the following order, issued by the Secretary of War: ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GEN'LS OFFICE, Richmond, Sept. 20th, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 220 Leave of absence and furloughs for sixty days, from October 25th, 1862, will be granted to all members of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia serving in the C. S. Army. By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN WITHERS, Ass't Adj't Gen'l. SALT FROM KANAWHA - Maj. Thomas L. Broun

Quartermaster at Dublin Depot on the Virginia and ennessee Railroad, announces the strival there on the 26th, of two wagons, belonging to Pulaski farmers from the Kanawha Salt Works, each loaded with forty six bushels of salt. The price given in Kanawha was 35 cents per bushel. Now is the time for the farmers to send their wagons to Kanawha, loaded with government supplies, and return loaded with salt for their own use. Hire will be paid and rations and forage furnished to the end of the trip to all wagons taking out a load of government supplies. The distance from Dublin Depot to the Kanawha Salines is about 150 miles, and the roads at present are in good order. Wagons can get loaded with army supplies at Dublin, and corn can e purchased in Kanawha to forage them back. Petersburg Express.

nt in Wilmington, an arm have tried to save our country, and have consequently suffered many hardships and privations, and we are still willing to suffer ever.

The weather is getting quite cold now—having had two very large frosts, completely covering the earth with a provided by contributions here.—Fayetteville Observer.

day four cars laden with pleasure-seeking civilians left made with Mr. J. W. Powers and Mr. Isaac Hellings willing to suffer ever, while hundreds of wounded soldiers lay willing to suffer ever.

The weather is getting quite cold now—having had two very large frosts, completely covering the earth with a provided by contributions here.—Fayetteville Observer.

The weather is getting quite cold now—having had two very large frosts, completely covering the earth with a provided by contributions here.—Fayetteville Observer.

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consisted of eighteen hundred Bernaglieri.

"Golonel Pallavicini sent one of his aids to Garibaldi to enjoin him, in the name of the King and of the law, to lay down his arms, with an intimation that he had orders to use force to make the law respected. Garibaldi returned an absolute refusal. Thereupon Col. Pallavicini, although his soldiers were fatigued by the forced march, and had only had a halt of forty minutes, gave the word, and his battalion, divided into three closs columns, marched at the double quick upon the volunteers, who held their ground resolutely. When the regulars came up the volunteers fired; the Bernaglieri fired a few shots, then charged the position the Bersaglieri fired a few shots, then charged the position with the bayonet, and a terrible melec ensued. Garibaldi evidenly sought for death. His sen fought with extreme courage and tenacity, and was wounded in the leg. Garibaldi received a sword and a bayonet wound. Three officers of the Bereaglieri were wounded. Meanwhile a bat-talion of the Fourth of the line came up, but only in time to prevent the volunteers from dispersing when they saw that Garibaldi and his son Minotti were already wound ed and prisoners. It only remained for them to lay down

"Garibaldi asked to be put on board an English vessel and conveyed to England or America. Such, I can assure you, was his request. Col. Pallavicini replied that he apply for orders from the Government. after a council of ministers, were that the general should be conveyed to Spezzia. No more than this is Thouvenel, on the receipt of the news by telegraph,

sent back immediately his congratulations on the valor and adelity of the Royal army, of which the Imperial Government had never doubted "The King received the news with a mournful serious-

ness, which too plainly showed how deeply he was grieved imposed upon him. After reading the desparches, he went into the country, returning late to The Death of a Soldier.

" Personne," of the Charleston Courier, writing from the battle field of Sharpsburg, narrates the following

affecting incident: One of the most affecting incidents that I witnessed yesterday, was while standing over a dying Georgian, a young man, not more than 26 years of age, named Jonn S. Hudson, from Elbert county. His left leg had been torn off above the knee, and, though he knew his case was hopeless, a brother had brought him from the field, that his last hours might be spent in peace, away from the noise and broth of battle. The brother was tenderly kneeling over him, smoothing his brown curly hair, perhaps as he used to do when they were children together, and the blne eyes of the dying man were fastened upon him, as if he would speak volumes of adieus to the dear ones at home. It was not without difficulty that he finally spoke, and these were his last words: "Brother—tell mother that I die—rejoicing, and die a-soldier's death." Then, laying one hand in that of his brother, and the other across his breast, he waited the summons of the Holy Spirit. They came slowly, but oh, how surely did the death shadows leave their mark upon that pallid face, until at last the eye fixed. the chest heaved its parting sigh, and the soul of the young hero returned to the God who gave it. Heaven grant that that mother may find her consolation in the The democratic party had been and would be loval and Christian message of her noble son.

LIST OF CASUALITIES .- Mr. J. W. Crocker, the Superintendent of the 'Army Intelligence Office, arrived in this city from the Army last night. Mr. Crocker brings with him nearly a complete list of the casualties in the Confederate Army, from the time it left Richmond until after the battle of Sharpsburg. As it has been deemed advisable for the present not to publish the list, persons can obtain information in regard to their relatives in the army by calling at the Army Intelligence Office, in the Farmers' Bank, opposite the Post Office.—Richmond Enquirer, 30th ult.

STRAGGLING FROM THE ARMY.—It is evident that stringent measures must be adopted to prevent the straggling from the army, one of the most serious evils with which we have to contend. A Winchester correspondent gives an account which ought to arrest attention. and evil, and that the hardships and sufferings of our soldiers must be a sore trial to the constancy and patriotism of the best men. But the country demands all sacrifices. Unless some means can be devised to stop the leaks caused by stragling and desertion, great disasters may befall the army. It would not be amiss to appoint the best and most reliable brigade in the service to the duty of preventing straggling.

Richmond Disnatch

Enameled Cloth. We were shown, a few days since, a specimen of enameled cloth, manufactured by Mr. S. J. Kidd, of this city, which for flexibility, neatness and durability is equal, if not superior, to any cloth of the kind that we have seen, manufactured at the South. It will not break, as enameled cloth usually does, when folded, and we think it will answer very well for making ladies' shoes, as well as for making knapsacks, trimming car riages, &c. Mr. Kidd has a contract for supplying the Confederate Government with a large quantity of this cloth, and, we learn, the authorities are well pleased with

it .- Confederate Union. Important from Chattanooga CHATTANOOGA, October 2.- A company of our partizan rangers yesterday drove the Yankee piquets at

Flat Rock back to Nashville. Flat Rock is only three miles from Nashvitle. A despatch from Nashville, dated Sept. 30, says that the steamer Forlorn Hope was captured by the rebels

on Sunday, a few miles below the city. The impression in Nashville is that Bragg has taken Louisville.

Speculators have cleaned out all the goods and stores between here and Nashville. No more need come. There is no doubt about the starving condition of the The Latest from Europe.

The steamer Anglo Saxon, has arrived at New York with later European news. 'The defeat of Pope at Manassas was universally regarded in England and France as fatal to the cause of the Union.

A powerful ram was openly being built in the Mersey, to be used in opening the blockade of Charleston. The Latest Northern News.

RICHMOND, October 2.—The Baltimore American of Monday afternoon, mentions a report that General Buell has been felieved from his present command and assigned to the command of Indianopolis, in order to organize paroled prisoners into regiments.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Superior Court is in session this week, His Honor Judge Howard presiding. We let n that at the first Court of the Circuit last week at Duplin, Judge Howard despatched business to the entire satisfaction of the bar, suitors and community. We understand that all business upon the crimnal docket is cognition? To this I can only reply, it is not our peothroughly attended to; culprits meeting their due reward, while upon the civil docket indulgence is extended to suitors owing to the "unhinged" condition of the

Court adjourned on Wednesday—yesterday.

Goldsboro Tribune.

The Wounded in the Late Battles. The Richmond Examiner of the 27th has the

The public highway in the Valley of Virginia from Winchester to Staunton is now crowded with suffering, wounded soldiers -poor fellows who were in the fights of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and especially in the terrible fight of Wednesday of last week. These poor soldiers are wounded in almost every part of their bodies, some in the feet, some in the legs, and others in their hands, arm and heads. They left the battle-field to make their way to some hospital or other, or to their homes. Many of them are not able to hire a conveyauce, whilst they are scarcely able to trudge along the wearisome and toilsome road which stretches out before them. Many of them, we doubt not, frequently suffer from hunger, as almost every farm house by the wayside has been "cat out" by the numbers who throng this great highway of travel. It is an exceedingly painful sight to see these poor, ragged, toil-worn, battle scarred beroes trudging wearily and painfully along, with the pangs of hunger superadded to their otheir

afflictions. For the sake of humanity, we hope the following from the Richmond correspondence of the Charleston Mercury is exaggerated :

Habit has made many railroad conductors hereabouts regard soldiers as hogs. They care nothing Petersburg Express.

Delicacies for Wilmington.—We are suthorized to state, that information having been received here that there is a great want of delicacies for the sick and the convalescent in Wilmington, an arrangement has been day four cars laden with pleasure-seeking civilians left.

Thousands have been sent up the control of days.

At his summer residence near Fayetteville, Sept. 25th, shelter, or guides, to make their way to the army in JOHN D. STARR, Esq., President of the Bank of Fayette-ville, in the 67th year of his age.

Maryland. But this is not the worst: The other day four cars laden with pleasure-seeking civilians left.

W. HAWKINS, area 44 years.

Horatio Seymour has been nominated for Governor of New York, in opposition to Morgan, the present incumbent, by two Conventions—the one a sort of Constitutional Union Convention, at which Brooks, of the Express, was a performer, and the other a Democratic Convention, subsequently held at Albany, on the 10th inst. The Herald, of the 11th, contains the proceedings of the latter. The following are extracts: Mr. Purdy then moved that Horatio Seymour, of

Oneida, be unanimously nominated by acclamation the candidate of the Democratic State Convention for the Governorship of the State of New York. The mention of the name of " Horatio Seymour " had an electric effect upon the Convention. Every member started to his feet, and cheer after cheer resounded through the ball. The scene of enthusiaem and excite

ment is beyond description. The motion of Mr. Purdy was carried amid a perfect tempest of applause, and the unanimous "Aye" of the Convention rang through the hall amid the deafening calls for "Seymour," "Seymour," "Sey.

It seemed as if the Convention would never become quiet again.

Mr. Seymour soon appeared upon the platform, when another outburst of enthusiastic cheering took place lasting for several minutes.

Gov. Seymour, when order became sufficiently re stored, addressed the Convention in a speech of unusual force, brilliancy, eloquence and boldness. After stating his unwillingness to accept the office under any other circumstances than those rendering it the duty of every man to do what was in his power to rescue the country from its present difficulties, he referred to the Democratic Convention held less than rwo years ago in this same hall, to exhort the dominant party to submit the "Crittenden Compromise" to a vote of the people in order to avert the war. Mr. Seymour then reviewed at length the course of Congress, which refused the petition of the democracy, and traced the history of events from the first battle of Bull Run down to the pledge made by Congress to prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constituation. He drew a picture of the subsequent acting of Congres, which disregarded the wisdom of Solomon, "that it is an honor to a man to cease from strife, but affool will be medding." He alluded to the assaults made by republican journals on the administration they charged with incompetency corruption and unfaithfulness. He showed how the course of Congress had tended to unite the South and distract the North. for the Republican party had evenced the spirit of insurbordination of its own creating. He reminded the republican party that slavery was not the only thing in the constitution, the everthrow of which would bring untold misery and suffering on the country. He argued that although the republicans were not altogether dishonest, they were not fitted to carry on the

Mr. Seymour then stated the position of the democratic party. They had and they would continue to loyally support the laws and authorities of the country. They would give the President all the men he called for to uphold the government, execute the laws, put down the rebellion and gain an honorable and lasting peace. obedient to the laws and constitution of their country, not from fear but patriotism. He warned, he implored the republicans not to mistake the patriotism of the democracy for fear. The democratic party had arms strong enough to sweep away the cobweb system of terrorism and threats which seemed to be held over the heads of the people. The security of the public is in the loyalty and intelligence of that party the government can at all times rely.

When order was once more restored, loud cries were made for "Werdando Wood," who in a brief, spirited. eloquent and patriotic address, endorsed every word that Gov. Seymour had given utterance to, declaring that the time had come when the people could speak their minds. Under the present administration a man heretofore, if he spoke the truth, was sent to Fort Laayette, and the only security for him against imprisonment was to give utterance to lies. He the city of New York would give thirty thousand majority for Horatio Seymour, and that nothing could prevent him (Mr. Seymout) from being the next Govrnor of the great State of New York.

A Dangerous Place to Leave, The experience of Federal Generals has surely been that Fredericksburg was one of the safest places on the continent for them to occupy, but of all places on the continent the very worst for them to "pull up stakes" and leave. Death, disaster, and defeat, has been the portion of most of those who lingered here awhile, enjoying the music of the waters of the Rappahannock. Gens. McCall and Reynolds, with their army, had not left this vicinity more than ten days before both were captured at the fight of Frazier's farm, along the

Gen. Shields and his army sojourned here for three days quietly, but returning towards the Valley he met with a most terrible drudging, and has not, we believe, been in service since. Gen. King lived here in composure for months, out

of the sound of villainous saltpetre and the reach of explosive shells, but he was knocked into "fits" (an epieptic fit, it is said, which has certainly kept him from luty ever since,) at Bowen's farm, in Culpeper, by the bursting of a shell in his immediate vicinity. Gen. Auger, who was the first to occupy this place

with his brigade, when the rights of person and property were to be respected, met with a very severe and almost fatal wound-losing one of his limbs, we under Gen. Gibbon, another Brigadier of King's division,

had his brigade terribly cut up, but we believe escaped personal injury. Gen. Patrick, who, on becoming our Military Governor the second time, is reported to have said that during the first he administered the gospel, but that he now came to give the law-and whose two administrations might very well have been thus designated—this officer was reported as killed during the Manassas fight Gen. Stephens, who was our Military Governor for

a few brief days, and ordered to reinforce Pope, was killed on the field of battle. Gen. Reno, another of Gen. Burnside's corps, was killed last week in the fight near Middletown, Mary

This list speaks volumes as a commentary upon the war. Several of the officers volunteered in Lincoln's service to invade Southern scil; the forfeit to them has been life itself .- Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.-LIVERPOOL August 30, 1862.—England watches with great interst the struggle you are now engaged in, and feels each victory of yours as if it were her own. Why, you will ask, if this is so, does she still withhold your just reple's act, but one of our Government, who do not represent the will of the people, who are unanimous in your favor. We have a slow, dry old Whig, Lord Russell, for a foreign minister, afraid of his own shadow, if it would offend any foreign power; but you have every thing to encourage you in your struggle. Liberty is worth fighting for, and when obtained will be nobly won. I will not admit I am a false prophet upon the question of what England would recognize you, and that Cotton would prove triumphantly that it is a great power, but I will say that the overstocked state of the narkets has delayed this action. It is only delayed, and the approaching winter, with one hundred thousand un-

employed operatives, will act as a weight upon the Government they little dream of. I counsel firmness, and a continuance of your noble bravery; resist the coming invasion as you have hither-to done, and the end is not far off.

BERTON, Clerk of the firm of Messrs. Cox, Kendall & Co.
In this town, on the lst inst., of yellow fever, HARRIET
S., daughter of the late Eli V. Kelley, aged 15 years and 1

month.
On Tuesday, Sept. 30th, of spasms caused by worms.
LUTHER BRIGHT, infant son of Julia F. Herring, aged 2 years and 7 months.

At Quarantine below Fayetteville, Mr. M. NEWHOFF, a merchant of this town, of yellow fever.

In this town, on the night of the 29th ultimo, GEORGE CLARKE, son of Benjamin and Virginia Murphy, aged 8

In this town, on the evening of the 2d inst., of yellow fe-ver, CYRUS STONE, son of G. O. and Abby VanAmringe:

in this town, on the 1st inst., of yellow fever, WILLIE. son of John H. and Allice Thompson, aged 6 years, 5 months